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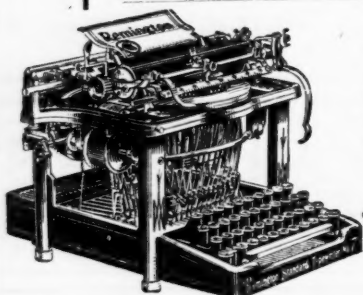
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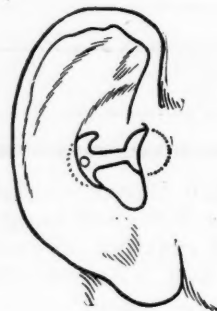
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Quietly, without ceremony and almost without notice from the rest of the world, a change has taken place in Canada within the last month which presages a new order of things in the richest dominions of Great Britain's colonial empire. This change may be briefly explained by the simple statement that the imperial troops, until lately in garrison at Halifax and Esquimaux, have been returned to England, and that Canada is in absolute control of her own military defenses. This withdrawal of the imperial forces from Canadian soil is in pursuance of a satisfactory agreement between the governments at Ottawa and London, and its logical effect is to place upon Canada the whole burden of her defense against aggression. That the obligation thus imposed will be fully discharged we do not doubt. The project for a large and efficient Canadian army is already under way and when executed in accordance with plans originally devised by Lord Dundonald it will give Canada a military establishment of 200,000 men—one-half for the first line of defense, the other half to be volunteers. Of the troops of the first line 60,000 will be enrolled exclusively for service in time of war and 40,000 for both peace and war on a plan providing that of the entire 100,000 about 35,000 shall always be serving with the colors. This plan, it is to be observed, will give Canada an army far larger in proportion to population than that of the United States, and we have no doubt whatever that it will become an organization worthy of the best military standards of the world. The Canadians are enthusiastic on the question of defense. The bogey of "militarism" has no terrors for them. They are a hardy, intelligent, resolute people who are ready to bear any burden of taxation or of military service required to insure their interests. We do not share the belief, which prevails in some quarters, that the withdrawal of the imperial forces is designed as a concession to the movement for Canadian independence. It is more probably designed and its effect, we believe will be, to establish a closer and stronger understanding between England and Canada, an understanding based upon a frank recognition of the fact that the bond between them can endure only so long as it shall promote their mutual interests. With an army such as she has set out to create and a navy of moderate strength which she has in contemplation, Canada will be a far more powerful factor in the empire than she is now—able not only to maintain her own land defenses, but to contribute largely to imperial defense elsewhere as needed. In thus assuming the burden of her military defenses, Canada has already contributed valuably to imperial interests in that she has enabled Great Britain to concentrate her forces on European soil, where they may be needed for serious business sooner than the world would like to believe.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction in commercial circles in Manila with the movements of American naval vessels on the Asiatic Station, the feeling evidently being that the ships should be kept for greater periods at the port named in order that their crews may spend their money there. This feeling is illustrated in the following extract from an article in the Manila Times: "According to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the trip of the fleet to Chefoo is 'for the purpose of giving liberty in a healthy port.' If that be the real and only object of the visit to Chefoo, we think we have a right to protest. We resent the imputation that Manila is not healthy, and we believe the health statistics of the two ports will bear out the assertion that Manila is the healthier port of the two. According to the figures furnished by our board of health, Manila compares very favorably, as regards Americans, with most cities in the United States; and if the dweller in the city can enjoy good health then the sailor man who has all the advantages of living on the water of our magnificent bay, where there is nearly always a cool breeze blowing, should be much better off. We have never heard the sailors complain that Manila was unhealthy, nor do we believe the sick report for Chefoo shows that city up in a better light. When it is remembered that the pay

roll of the fleet in these waters amounts to about \$300,000 (U.S.) a month, some idea of the loss to this port may be realized. Most of that money is spent here when the fleet is in port and everyone is benefited. Just why this vast sum should go to enrich the coffers of the Chinese city when this city is simply crying out for such relief is not warranted on the score of health. As Americans, we surely have a much stronger claim upon it than the foreigners up north. We want the fleet here as many months in the year as possible. In spite of the flimsy excuse for the trip to Chefoo this port is one of the healthiest in the Far East and our bay and surrounding waters offer every facility for cruising. Under the circumstances we have a just grievance, one which we believe the chambers of commerce of this city might well take up and carry to the Secretary of the Navy and the President at Washington. In these hard times we cannot lightly view the loss of several hundred thousand dollars annually, especially when there is no good reason for such loss."

Mr. William S. Quigley, a most capable and discriminating writer on naval subjects and marine matters in general, publishes an article in the New York Evening Mail in which he bluntly declares that discipline among the crews of the British Cruiser Squadron, which recently visited New York, was far from what it should have been. He cites one instance on board the Drake, the Admiral's flagship, in which a boatswain's orders were virtually ignored by the men to whom they were directed, and remarks that if such a thing had happened in the American fleet Admiral Evans "would have taken the wind out of that boatswain's sails." After noting many other shortcomings on the part of the enlisted men on the British ships, Mr. Quigley adds: "It may be a small thing to relate, but it is truth, nevertheless, that in not one instance was a single officer of the deck of any of the six cruisers seen to have strictly clean boots. Nine were counted at various times with soiled linen collars. One officer of the deck on the Drake approached some women visitors one morning with the proverbial telescope under his arm, ungloved hands and a huge and unsightly rip in the armpit of his blouse. An officer of the deck on an American warship, or for that matter any other officer, would as soon fail to brush his hair as to appear on duty in unclean shoes or second-day linen. Not to mention rented clothes! Another noticeable laxity in the discipline of the English ships was the failure of the men to properly salute their superior officers and the time-honored flag that fluttered at the stern staff. In the American Navy returning liberty men, drunk, noisy and disorderly, have been seen to fall down on deck in their endeavor to stand up and salute the flag. There seemed to be no proper appreciation of the eminence of the quarterdeck on the English ships either. Unauthorized feet constantly trod it, and one day on the Cumberland a water-tender was seen dancing a clog there, while three of his shipmates, ratings unknown, whistled an accompaniment. The officer of the deck simply glanced at the quartet, but did not order them forward to 'cut their bloomin' hair'."

In view of the likelihood that the Senate will soon take up the Santo Domingo question, which involves the legality of the arrangement whereby the United States is now administering the Dominican customs service in the interest of the foreign creditors of the country, it is worth noting that so far the arrangement has worked surprisingly well. Under the control of United States officials about \$600,000 of the revenues of the Dominican custom houses has been set aside for distribution among European creditors, and it has been found that henceforth not more than forty-five per cent. of the revenues will be required for the maintenance of the Dominican government. The results amply warrant the existing arrangement as a practical business proposition, but the question at issue between the Senate and the President is of a different character, the settlement of which, it is to be feared, may not be determined by mere business considerations. The present arrangement was instituted by the President without consulting the Senate, and that body objected to it on the ground that the President had exceeded his authority. Then the matter was embodied in a treaty between the United States and Santo Domingo. The Senate, however, adjourned without action on the treaty, whereupon the President instituted his original plan, calling it "an agreement," which should remain in force until the Senate had taken action. The Senate contends that in establishing the agreement he virtually exercised the treaty-making power, which he has no right to do, but on the other hand it is held that he merely devised an expedient to meet an emergency arising from the non-action of the Senate. So far as it concerns the case of Santo Domingo alone, this controversy is of no great importance, but it is easy to see that the action of the Senate may have a far-reaching effect upon President Roosevelt's policy in dealing with defaulting nations of Central and South America and their foreign creditors.

Col. Valery Havard, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who was with the Russian army as medical attaché during the campaign in Manchuria, is of the opinion that nothing in the late war tended to disprove the general belief that the modern bullet is practically aseptic. He holds, moreover, that the experiences of the campaign went to show that the infection of wounds is traceable principally to the condition of the skin and clothing of the soldier, and

in support of that belief he notes the striking difference in the proportion of infected cases between summer and winter. It appears, for instance, that in the Mukden hospitals hardly ten per cent. of wounds were infected in summer when men could bathe frequently and wear thin clothing, whereas in the same hospitals the infected cases numbered nearly ninety per cent. in winter when the opportunities for bathing were few and heavy clothing was indispensable. Colonel Havard discusses this subject at length in a valuable article, which appears in the Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons, concluding as follows: "It is remarkable, even in neglected cases, how quickly these old neglected, infected wounds respond to antiseptic treatment and how easily blood poisoning can be averted. I saw a patient slowly recovering from suppurating wounds of both thighs who had been left unattended for two weeks. Cases of gangrene must be rare; I only remember seeing one patient who had lost his leg from gangrene for want of timely treatment. The conclusion might be drawn that, were the soldier able to carry out all the prophylactic measures which military hygiene suggests, he should, on the eve of battle, take a warm bath with brush and soap, put on fresh, thin linen and don his cleanest and lightest uniform. He might carry these measures still further by taking a purgative and going into the fight with an empty stomach or after a very light liquid meal. The soldier should be well fed, but on the day of battle his intestines should be vacuous. It is interesting to note that, among Japanese officers, there is an old custom of washing the body and putting on clean underclothing before a fight, arising from the commendable desire not to expose an unseemly corpse to the enemy."

Justice and propriety both require that the members of the Advisory Board of Engineers of the Panama Canal shall be treated most liberally in the matter of pay and allowances, yet we fear that the board itself may prove to be one of the most expensive and least useful features of the whole canal organization. The board consists of thirteen members, five of whom are foreigners. Each member receives a fee of \$5,000, with a daily allowance of \$15 in addition to all traveling expenses, and it is estimated that the total expenses of the board up to this time amount to about \$125,000. To this must be added the expenses of the meeting of the board at Brussels, where the members will assemble early in the new year to sign their final report, so that if the entire outlay involved in creating the advisory board does not exceed \$200,000 the Government will probably be getting off cheap. There is a certain irony in the transaction, however, in that it was the unanimous vote of the five foreign members that committed the board to the project of a sea level canal, the three American members voting with them being Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., Messrs. William Barclay Parsons and William H. Burr. Consequently, if their recommendations are set aside, as is highly probable, the Government will have paid out a large amount of money for foreign advice which it does not intend to follow. We are still persuaded that the Engineer Corps of the Army could have dealt with the problem quite as efficiently and at much less expense.

Some interesting information as to the general condition of the Philippine Scouts is contained in the annual report of Brig. Gen. George H. Burton, I.G., U.S.A., from which we have already quoted at length in these columns. General Burton holds that the organization of scout companies into battalions was a wise move, which is calculated to insure better administration, better discipline and better instruction, although it has deprived the Army of seven captains and fifteen first lieutenants whose services were urgently needed in their regular organizations. Unfortunately there is no provision for filling the places of these officers. Taking one group of twenty-seven scout companies, General Burton states that the instruction was below the standard in nine, fairly satisfactory in nine, and very good in nine, while discipline was fair to excellent in three-fourths of all the companies, and poor or very poor in the others. General Burton makes the interesting suggestion "that the efficiency of the scouts would be improved were they required to go without shoes, especially in the field. For garrison duty, a light canvas shoe, similar to the barrack shoe, might be worn; if this were provided with rope sole, so much the better. The scout carries too much weight; a light blanket in addition to uniform is all that is necessary. If shoes were dispensed with in the field, there would be no use for leggings."

The Scientific American quotes Prince Louis of Battenberg as saying in an interview that when the battleships are once engaged it will be found (always supposing, of course, that the personnel is of equal efficiency) that the ships which carry the most powerful guns and the heaviest armor will survive as victors. When the speed of battleships has risen to the high average of eighteen knots, the possession of one or two knots higher speed by one of two contending fleets will not offer such a great tactical advantage as is commonly supposed. Engagements may open at a range of as great as seven miles, and be carried on for hours, at ranges of four and five miles. For at such distances it would take a considerable time for a difference of a knot in speed to have any material effect upon the tactical movements of the two fleets.



We observe with interest and sympathy an effort on the part of the good people of Highland Park, Ill., with Rev. George E. Parisee as their leader, to abolish the vile saloons in the neighboring village of Highland. The leaders of this laudable movement contend that the morals of their sons are being corrupted by the vile drinking saloons at Highland and that the places must be wiped out in the interest of order and decency. To all of which we give a hearty Amen. The situation will be made somewhat clearer, however, by a brief explanation. The village of Highwood is close by Fort Sheridan, and when the Army canteen was abolished and the soldiers stationed there could no longer obtain beer or light wines on the military reservation, a group of low rum-shops sprung up at Highwood to supply their demands. The result is that those places, conducted solely with an eye to profit and with no regard whatever for the comfort or welfare of their patrons, have become reeking festerers of vice, the pernicious influence of which has made itself felt among the young men in the adjacent town of Highland Park. Hence the loud, angry and praiseworthy cry that the Highwood dens must go. Is there any moral, any lesson in this episode? Undoubtedly, and it is forcibly presented by the Chicago Inter-Ocean in an article from which we take the following: "But who are responsible for the prohibition at Fort Sheridan, which gives the Highwood saloons their profitable opportunity? Just the kind of people, and quite likely some of the same people, who are now agitating at Highland Park, in behalf of Lake Forest University students and their own sons, against the Highwood saloons! Of course, the trouble with the respectable men and women who succeeded in suppressing the Army canteen is that they looked at an Army post as something remote from their own communities, and entirely insulated, as it were, from contact with their own lives. They wanted to stop drinking by soldiers, and they thought they could do it by forbidding drinking at Army posts. They ignored the fact that soldiers are not museum specimens in glass cases, but men living in the same world as themselves. These people prohibited soldiers from drinking decently at the front door of their home. And now they are surprised to find that the soldiers get out the back door and find the company which hangs about back doors ready to welcome them, to prey upon them, and to make dens of vice in which not only soldiers, but their own sons are poisoned. There never was a clearer instance of the curse of good intentions without knowledge coming home to roost."

The War Department has been unofficially advised of the trial at the Presidio at San Francisco of Capt. Robert W. Rose, 21st U.S. Inf., on the charge of intoxication. None of the details of the case has been received and the result of the trial is not known. It was reported that Captain Rose was discharged from the general hospital at the Presidio on Oct. 17 under peculiar circumstances, and a few days later charges were filed against him by the department commander. The 21st Infantry left San Francisco for Manila on Feb. 1 last. After a few months' service in the Philippines, Captain Rose was taken sick and shortly afterward received orders to proceed to San Francisco and report at the general hospital for observation and treatment. He reported at the hospital and remained only four days, when he was discharged. It was said that Captain Rose was addicted to the free use of intoxicants, and while under the influence of liquor, which he obtained in some unknown way, he had created a disturbance in the hospital which resulted in his discharge from the place and the filing of charges against him. Lieut. Col. F. Von Schrader, deputy quartermaster general; Capt. T. B. Dugan, 12th Cav.; W. N. Blow, jr., retired; C. Keller, Corps of Engineers, and W. D. Davis, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. I. Feeter, 7th Inf., and C. H. Connor, assistant surgeons, and Contract Surg. G. Newlove, were on Nov. 27 ordered to San Francisco as witnesses in the court-martial of Captain Rose. Most of these officers were passengers with the accused officer on the transport Sheridan, which arrived in San Francisco from Manila on Sept. 13 last. Captain Rose, before being commissioned a second lieutenant in the 5th U.S. Infantry, Feb. 11, 1889, served as an enlisted man in the 16th U.S. Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant, 17th Infantry, Jan. 1, 1896, and captain, 21st Infantry, May 14, 1899.

In view of the proposed modification of the working plans of the General Staff of the United States Army and the organization of a General Staff in the British army, certain recent foreign comments on the military value of the General Staff of the German army are worthy of attention. The Journal of Paris says: "As for the German General Staff, one agrees willingly that the traditions of its great creator, Moltke, have been kept unimpaired. It is impossible to close one's eyes to the thoroughness, accuracy and certainty with which the plans of the highest direction are developed and executed. There is no error, no break-down. The ideas of the chief are taken up and understood; all are shaped after a single definite model. This invincible influence of the General Staff, which imparts a common impulse to all the elements of the army, creates for Germany a superiority which the French army has not. Under such control a mediocre general will avoid a catastrophe, and should he have some talent one will consider him a good general." "Cohesion, more cohesion and always cohesion. That," says the London Graphic, "is the device of the German General Staff," speaking of the recent Kaiser maneuvers.

"What science can accomplish has been done, and a military genius only can vanquish the German army." In the course of his speech at the recent unveiling of the Moltke monument in Berlin, remarks the Militär Wochenblatt, the Chief of the German General Staff said—probably referring to comparison of Oyama with Moltke: "A battle (Metz) had been fought, a victory won. Not a victory, as there are many, requiring after some time a new and then again another victory, after which the situation is about the same as in the beginning, but a victory which made things clear at once."

In a letter signed "Mary Hamilton Carter," which appears in the New York Times, a curious statement is made concerning the opposition of the W.C.T.U. to the proposed restoration of the Army canteen. Mrs. Carter says that she has talked with many members of the union who have almost invariably explained their opposition as follows: "The men have made laws for us for centuries—it is our turn now to make a few laws for them and let them see how they like it. Besides, there is at stake a great moral principle." One lady ingenuously added: "If the men don't like it, so much the better." Assuming the correctness of this statement, the inference is that the W.C.T.U., having got the notion that women do not get a fair deal under men-made laws, is resolved that the Army shall be subjected to women-made laws, no matter whether those laws be wise or otherwise. Commenting on this intolerant policy, Mrs. Carter pertinently observes: "I think every woman whose ethical standards have risen above those of the common or garden toad ought now for the sake of her own self-respect to add her name to the list of supporters of the canteen. We have a duty to our soldiers that should transcend our personal distaste at taking issue with antagonists such as the members of the W.C.T.U., and while we may feel it 'ungentlemanly' to draw the mental sword upon those whose corporate intelligence and moral enlightenment as expressed in the abolition of the canteen has ranked them for all time among weaklings against whom no honest mind with a love for fair sport would willingly contend, the principle at stake ought to call forth every woman's name in its defense."

A very important amendment to the militia law, popularly known as the "Dick Bill," will be presented during the present session of Congress, which will provide for an annual appropriation of two million dollars for the use of the National Guard instead of one million as at present. It is proposed that a part of the increased appropriation shall be available for the acquiring of sites for rifle ranges, the promotion of rifle practice and the construction, maintenance and equipment of shooting galleries and suitable target ranges. The new bill will also allow the States to purchase Army ordnance stores, quartermasters' stores and camp equipage from the War Department at the prices listed for the Regular troops. The Secretary of War is authorized to relieve the States of unserviceable clothing on proper report from the inspecting officer instead of from a board of survey and he may direct that such clothing be destroyed and the States relieved of accountability for it. The bill will also make suitable provision for the hiring and foraging of horses and draft animals for the use of troops and quartermasters. The new measure will be designed to correct the defects in the Dick Bill, make available more money for the general use of the National Guard and to provide a means by which the States can obtain the greatly desired rifle ranges and shooting galleries which are so necessary to the development of rifle practice in the National Guard and among civilians. It is believed the bill will have the support of all the officers and men of the National Guard, and of all others interested in rifle practice.

One fact which non-professional opponents of continuous naval expansion do not properly consider is that under modern conditions no nation can safely determine her construction program solely by her own desires. The naval strength of the world must be held in balance. A large and progressive increase in the fleet of one power requires a counterbalancing increase in the fleets of other nations, and that increase is not in any way a manifestation of aggressive purposes, but simply a precautionary measure against a preponderance of sea power in a single nation. England's naval policy is directly affected by the construction projects of other powers, and it is quite possible that her example might profitably be emulated by other nations. The English view on this question is clearly expressed by Lord Cawdor, First Lord of the Admiralty, who, in announcing that the naval estimate for the ensuing year shows a reduction of about \$7,600,000 as compared with that of the current year, says: "I am bound to add a word of caution, for the public cannot rely on this reduction being continued in future years if foreign countries make developments in their shipbuilding programs which we cannot now foresee, but the program of shipbuilding we have in view for future years and have provided for will, in the opinion of the Board of Admiralty, meet all developments of which the resources of foreign countries seem at present capable."

Comdr. Harry H. Hosley, U.S.N., Supervisor of the Harbor of New York, in his annual report states that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, 20,707,889 cubic yards of material—mud, garbage, cellar ashes, lime, etc.—were moved and deposited outside the harbor at properly designated places. He thinks it unfortunate

that any of those materials should have to be sent to sea, considering the vast amount of partially submerged land capable of being easily transformed into valuable property that is lying right at the gates of the city. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when it will be realized by the capitalists that the reclaiming of these many acres of land would be a most sound business investment. It is pointed out that because of the congestion of business in the office of the United States District Attorney in New York the prosecution of persons accused of illegal dumping is greatly delayed, none of the five cases carried over from the preceding year having been tried. Seven cases were sent up during the year under review. Commander Hosley says that the delay in the prosecution of such cases is most detrimental to the service, its effect being to make tug masters indifferent and give them the impression that the law can be violated with impunity. His estimate of the appropriation required for the service for the next fiscal year is \$85,260.

Under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, the Secretary of War is authorized to sell at the prices at which they are listed for the Army, upon the request of the governors of the several States and territories, such magazine rifles belonging to the United States as are not needed for the equipment of the Army and the organized militia, for the use of rifle clubs formed under regulations prepared by the N.B. for the P.R.F. and approved by the Secretary of War, who is also authorized by the same act, in his discretion to sell, for the use of such clubs, ammunition, ordnance stores, and equipments of the Government standard at the prices at which they are listed for the Army. Revolvers are included under ordnance stores. In order to obtain the privileges of this act, the clubs upon organization must become affiliated with the N.R.A. The Secretary of that organization, Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Passaic, N.J., will furnish necessary blanks and information upon application.

As indicating the care exercised by the military authorities to identify deserters and other undesirable men who may seek to enlist in the Army under assumed names, it is interesting to note the extent of the use of outline-figure cards introduced by the Military Secretary of the Army, Major General Ainsworth. These cards show distinctive marks on recruits, together with accurate measurements of each man at the time of his enlistment. During the last fiscal year there were received 17,053 of these cards in cases of original enlistment and 15,435 in cases of re-enlistment, making a total of 331,244 outline-figure cards received since the establishment of the system in 1880. It is estimated that this office now has outline-figure cards in the cases of over 185,000 individuals who are or have been enlisted men in the regular Army. During the year 434 cases of fraudulent enlistment by former deserters, military convicts and others were discovered through the operation of the system.

The War Department is much gratified to learn that recently in Cincinnati, O., Charles W. Durrah, a keeper of a low saloon in the vicinity of Fort Thomas, and his bartender, George Dixon, were tried on the charge of purchasing clothing from enlisted men and selling it at advanced price, found guilty by the civil courts and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year each. The case against these two men was largely made up by Capt. M. E. Saville, 27th Inf., who was instrumental in obtaining the evidence against the men and in having them brought to trial. If such drastic punishment were always inflicted by civil courts on civilians purchasing Army clothing from enlisted men the practice would soon be brought to an end.

Taking the telegrams in recent despatches from Russia for what they are worth, in connection with disaffection in the navy of that unhappy country, it would seem certain that for many months, and perhaps years, to come, Russia will scarcely feel justified in adding to her naval strength unless assured that when the new ships are built they will be manned by loyal men. The manifest discontent aroused among the enlisted personnel of the Russian navy is certain to bear fruit of the same kind for many years. An uncertain naval force is worse than none, and the misfortunes of the Japanese war seem to have culminated in a spirit of mutiny among the enlisted personnel and among the officers as well.

The battleship Louisiana was taken out of the drydock at Newport News, Va., Dec. 4, at the yards of her builders, and her engines and boilers are being tested in a dock trial preparatory to her trial trip on Dec. 12. The Louisiana will leave the yard Saturday morning, Dec. 9. The trial will be made over the Rockland (Me.) course, and the contract speed is 18 knots for four consecutive hours. The vessel is not completed, still lacking portions of her armor and armament, but extra weights will be placed on board to make up for that at present lacking.

The 2d Squadron, 14th Cavalry (nine officers and 211 enlisted men), left San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 2 for the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for station; and Troop L, 14th Cavalry (three officers and forty-two enlisted men), arrived at Boise Barracks, Idaho, Dec. 2, for station.



The Electric Warning Whistle, invented by Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., sometimes called the solenoid whistle, is an interesting exception to the general rule that inventions must wait a long time before they can be developed, and a still longer time before they receive recognition. For this invention was a success from the start, and it has never been changed, either in principle or in important details from its original design, made in 1896. It is an exception, also, to another general rule, which is that inventions originate wholly in the inventor's brain and have to prove afterwards that they can fill a want; for this invention was made to fill a want which was not only felt, but declared. In 1896 the Bureau of Equipment announced that it wanted some kind of device whereby before closing watertight doors a warning signal could be given to the men in the compartments below, which should be so different from any other signal in the ship that misunderstanding would be impossible. In an exceedingly short while Lieutenant Fiske's solution was submitted for test, this consisting merely of an ordinary boy's whistle operated by electricity and executed from the bridge. The whistle was in the lower end of an inverted cup, pulled up over an electric solenoid by the electric current, and which fell when the current was cut off. When the cup was pulled up, the air in the cup was forced out through the whistle, and when the cup fell down again air was sucked in through the whistle. The first installation was in the Iowa in 1897, and was a complete success, and every large ship built by our Navy since that time has had a full installation of these useful contrivances.

The 5th U.S. Cavalry has many "old timers" among its non-commissioned officers, and the oldest in point of service is Sergt. James Forbes, of Troop I, who has twenty-nine years of duty to his credit. Then follows Sergt. John Gibbins, Troop G, with twenty-eight years; 1st Sergt. Walter J. Lynch, Troop A, and Sergt. Ed. Sushanke, Troop F, and Corpl. Jos. C. Kemp, Troop F, 25; Sergt. Leo Spiegel, Troop L; Sergt. H. C. Boehm, Troop D, and Sergt. Samuel F. Green, Troop F, 24; 1st Sergt. John J. Howard, 23; Color Sergt. Peter Biehl, Principal Musician Geo. W. Thornley, Q.M. Sergt. James Kenny, Troop L; Sergt. Paul Singer, Troop L, 22; Sergt. Harry C. Bryan, Troop H, 21; Sergt. Geo. E. Brandon, Troop F, 20; Sergt. Herbert A. Jones, Troop D, 19; Regt. Q.M. Sergt. John Bem, Color Sergt. Patrick Dunne, and Sergt. Guy Chamberlain, Troop M, 18; Asst. Sergt. John Griess, Troop F; Sergt. Henry F. Hoffman, Troop K; 1st Sergt. Patrick H. Barrett, Troop G; Sergt. Stephen D. Hensler and Corpl. E. Herritt, Troop M, 17; Coms. Sergt. Henry H. Grave, Corpl. Theo. Johnson, Troop I; Q.M. Sergt. Jas. Thompson, Troop K, and Sergt. Michael Maley, Troop M, 16; Corpl. Fred A. Coan, Band; Sergt. Christian Schoenthal, Troop C, and 1st Sergt. Thomas Cannon, Troop G, 15; Corpl. Chester G. Day, Troop I, and Sergt. John Donahue, Troop M, 14; Sergt. Major S. H. Middagh, Sergt. Alfred Lindstrom, Troop F; Sergt. Daniel Carey, Sergt. Emmett W. Thomas and Corpl. Matthias Haasis, Troop K; Corpl. J. Schickinger, Troop L, and Q.M. Sergt. H. Kraemilmeier, Troop M, 13. Sergt. Samuel E. Dade, Troop I, 11; Drum Major John W. Black, Sergt. J. J. Nievergelt, Band, and Corpl. P. Armstrong, Troop H, 10 years. The service of the remaining non-coms. varies from nine to two years.

Appreciating the excellent system in vogue in the N.G. N.Y. in keeping military records, etc., Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, issued some time since a pamphlet of instructions for conducting correspondence and keeping records for the use of the organized militia and the Volunteers, which was largely made up from the New York Regulations. High officers of the New York National Guard are now pleased to learn that in the new scheme for the reduction of paper work in the Army (see our issue of Nov. 11, page 289) the new "correspondence book" proposed for the Army is practically the same system used by New York for over fifteen years, and contained in the "Journal and Endorsement Book." In the Army it required four different books to keep these records, while in the future they will all be kept in one book and of reduced size. General Oliver, who was a brigade commander in New York for many years, brought the New York system to the attention of the General Staff. The records and forms adopted by New York were due to the handiwork of Brevet Brig. Gen. Frederick Pfisterer, colonel and A.A.G., who had experience in the Army from Dec. 6, 1855, to Aug. 4, 1870, serving in successive grades from private to captain. His service in the New York National Guard began Jan. 1, 1880. General Pfisterer, in compiling the rules for correspondence, etc., for the State force, followed as far as practicable the Army methods, and in some instances improved upon them. The various books of New York are all of the same size, which is found to be of considerable advantage.

Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Colorado, in reviewing the case of Pvt. Robert J. Hawley, Troop C, 5th Cav., found guilty of larceny and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for one year, says: "In the foregoing case the judge advocate failed to prove the value of the property stolen. As the measure of punishment in cases of larceny and embezzlement depends, according to the terms of the executive order prescribing maximum limits of punishment, upon the value of the property, the value should in such cases always be proved. During the trial of the case the court was several times closed. On none of these occasions does the record show in words that the counsel for the accused withdrew. A more careful inspection of the record before signing by the president and judge advocate would have discovered these defects. Subject to the foregoing remarks, the sentence was approved Nov. 13, 1905, and will be duly executed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz."

The office of the Secretary of the Navy is looking forward to a deluge of protests concerning the recommendation of Secretary Bonaparte in his annual report that the frigate Constitution, "Old Ironsides," be taken into the open sea and made a target for the guns of the North Atlantic Fleet. As soon as Mr. Bonaparte's report containing this recommendation was made public in Boston there was an immediate protest. The opinion of former Secretary of the Navy John D. Long is interesting. He said: "I am surprised that he exhibits so much feeling against 'Old Ironsides.' The Constitution has a national

significance. So long as a plank remains it ought to be held in reverence and preserved. Mr. Bonaparte can have no idea how many people visit it, and what a stimulus it is in patriotic education. I sincerely trust that he may modify his views." Other prominent people in Boston have also been interviewed on the subject. President Eliot of Harvard said: "Let the Constitution stay where she is and as she is." Charles Francis Adams remarked: "The report strikes me very unfavorably indeed. It is simply brutal. I am astonished at such a thing." In the opinion of officers of the Navy in Washington nothing could be gained, and possibly a great deal lost by such summary destruction of an old warship of the Navy which has a sentimental value even if it may not be absolutely the original Constitution.

In reviewing the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of Corpl. Alix Dickson, 80th Co., Coast Art., tried, found not guilty of neglect of duty, and who was acquitted, General Grant says: "The charges in this case were signed by 1st Lieut. Jay P. Hopkins, Art. Corps, who offered himself as counsel at the trial for the accused and who stated to the court that he was acting by consent of the commanding officer of Fort Schuyler. He further states that 'the facts are that a prisoner escaped almost under the eyes of the whole picket guard, an occurrence so unusual as to make it seem that someone had neglected his duty. My investigation and that of the commanding officer were to determine who, if anyone, should be held responsible and the conclusion was that the commander of the guard should be tried. I then drew up the charges and signed them, acting officially and I believe without animus.' The commanding officer of the post certified in his investigation that he believed the charges could be sustained. A set of circumstances of this nature are such as to indicate that this man was being brought to trial simply as a matter of form and they do not meet the approval of the reviewing authority."

An account of the expedition in 1866 sent to open the wagon route around the Big Horn mountains to Montana has been going the rounds of the press, in which the command of that expedition is ascribed to Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. William J. Fetterman. As a matter of fact the Big Horn mountains expedition was under the command of Col. Henry B. Carrington, now brigadier general, retired, from its start in May, 1866. Captain Fetterman was on general recruiting service that year, at Cleveland, Ohio, from April until he joined his company at Fort Phil Kearney in December, only a few days before the Indian massacre of Dec. 21, 1866, when he fell, bravely fighting against overwhelming odds. The current errors at the time of the Big Horn expedition seem never to have had full recognition. The full account of it was not published by the Senate until twenty years later, although General Carrington's report on the expedition was in the hands of the War Department on April 9, 1867, when the Senate unanimously called for it. It finally appeared as Senate Document 33, first session of the Fiftieth Congress.

In the December number of the North American Review, Lieutenant General von Alten, a distinguished officer of the German army, discusses the situation and prospects of "The Powers in Asia," the Powers in question being Great Britain, Russia and Japan. Foiled in her attempt to establish herself on the Bosphorus, Russia, in her attempt to reach the ocean, turned her efforts to Asia; now she has been thrown back again upon the necessity of devising other means of reaching the sea. Lieutenant General von Alten expresses the opinion that for the future she will direct her energies toward securing her outlet somewhere in the region of the mouths of the Indus. When Russia is prepared to move finally against Great Britain in the East, she will, doubtless, by threatening Manchuria and Corea, deter Japan from sending an army to aid the British forces.

Lieut. General Chaffee at a reception given to him by the patriotic societies of Los Angeles, Cal., Tuesday night, Dec. 5, said: "There are plenty of men in this room who will see our country at war again. Perhaps the conflict will not be on our own soil. You must remember that we have now become one of the greatest nations. We have extensive interests to defend. Modern war is not what war once was. No one is now fitted to command troops who is not a scientific and well-trained man. The War College at Washington is of great importance in developing the science of war. It is necessary that we be prepared. When the conflict comes we must be prepared intelligently for it."

An order was issued by the War Department this week detaching Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry from the command of the Department of the Gulf and assigning him to the General Staff for duty as president of the Army War College in Washington. General Barry is now in Washington, having recently returned from what proved to be a brief tour of observation with the Russian troops in Manchuria. No officer has yet been selected by the War Department to take permanent command of the Department of the Gulf.

The following is a summary of the enlistments in the line of the Army for October, 1905: Enlistments in cities and towns, 1,195; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 441; total number of enlistments, 1,636. Classified as follows: Infantry (white), 758; Coast Artillery, 288; Engineer battalions, 19; Cavalry (white), 418; Field Artillery, 55; U.S. Military Academy detachments, 7; Infantry (colored), 22; Cavalry (colored), 25; Indian scout, 1; Philippine Scouts, 43.

The War Department has received the record of the court-martial case of Lieut. Kent Browning, of the 1st Infantry, tried at Allegheny Arsenal on the serious charge of drunkenness while on duty, found guilty by the court and sentenced to be dismissed from the Service. His case has not yet been acted upon by the Department.

The Department has been informed of the acquittal of 1st Lieut. Joseph Herring, 24th Inf., who was tried at Fort Harrison on the charge of violation of the sixty-second Article of War. The acquittal of Lieutenant Herring was approved and he has been restored to duty.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On the subject of the Army and Navy President Roosevelt says in his annual message:

"I do not believe that any army in the world has a better average of enlisted man or a better type of junior officer; but the Army should be trained to act effectively in a mass. Provision should be made by sufficient appropriations for maneuvers of a practical kind so that the troops may learn how to take care of themselves under actual service conditions; every march, for instance, being made with the soldier loaded exactly as he would be in an active campaign. The generals and colonels would thereby have opportunity of handling regiments, brigades and divisions, and the commissary and medical departments would be tested in the field. Provision should be made for the exercise at least of a brigade, and by preference of a division, in marching and embarking at some point on our coast and disembarking at some other point and continuing its march. The number of posts in which the Army is kept in time of peace should be materially diminished and the posts that are left made correspondingly larger. To accomplish this end we must have not company or regimental garrisons, but brigade and division garrisons.

"Promotion by mere seniority can never result in a thoroughly efficient corps of officers in the higher ranks unless there accompanies it a vigorous weeding-out process. Such a weeding-out process—that is, such a process of selection—is a chief feature of the four years' course of the young officer at West Point. There is no good reason why it should stop immediately upon his graduation. The results are good at West Point, and there should be in the Army itself something that will achieve the same end. After a certain age has been reached the average officer is unfit to do good work below a certain grade. Provision should be made for the promotion of exceptionally meritorious men over the heads of their comrades and for the retirement of all men who have reached a given age without getting beyond a given rank; this age of retirement, of course, changing from rank to rank. In both the Army and the Navy there should be some principle of selection, that is, of promotion for merit, and there should be a resolute effort to eliminate the aged officers of reputable character who possess no special efficiency.

"There should be an increase in the Coast Artillery force, so that our coast fortifications can be in some degree adequately manned. There is a special need for an increase and reorganization of the Medical Department of the Army. In both the Army and Navy there must be the same thorough training for duty in the staff corps as in the fighting line. The importance of this was shown conclusively in the Spanish-American and Russo-Japanese wars. The work of the medical departments in the Japanese army and navy is especially worthy of study. I renew my recommendation of Jan. 9, 1905, as to the Medical Department of the Army, and call attention to the equal importance of the needs of the staff corps of the Navy.

"In the Medical Department of the Navy the first in importance is the reorganization of the Hospital Corps, on the lines of the Gallinger bill (S. 3984, Feb. 1, 1904), and the reapportionment of the different grades of the medical officers to meet service requirements. It seems advisable also that medical officers of the Army and Navy should have similar rank and pay in their respective grades, so that their duties can be carried on without friction when they are brought together. The base hospitals of the Navy should be put in condition to meet modern requirements and hospital ships be provided. It is not reasonable to expect successful administration in time of war of a department which lacks a third of the number of officers necessary to perform the medical service in time of peace. We need men who are not merely doctors; they must be trained in the administration of military medical service.

"Our Navy must, relatively to the navies of other nations, always be of larger size than our Army. We have most wisely continued for a number of years to build up our Navy, and it has now reached a fairly high standard of efficiency. This standard of efficiency must not only be maintained but increased. It does not seem to me necessary, however, that the Navy should—at least in the immediate future—be increased beyond the present number of units. What is now clearly necessary is to substitute efficient for inefficient units as the latter become worn out or as it becomes apparent that they are useless. Probably the result would be attained by adding a single battleship to our Navy each year. The four single-turret monitors built immediately after the close of the Spanish war, for instance, are vessels which would be of but little use in the event of war. The money spent upon them could have been more usefully spent in other ways. Thus it would have been far better never to have built a single one of these monitors and to have put the money into an ample supply of reserve guns. Most of the smaller cruisers and gunboats, though they serve a useful purpose so far as they are needed for international police work, would not add to the strength of our Navy in a conflict with a serious foe. There is urgent need of providing a large increase in the number of officers, and especially in the number of enlisted men.

"Recent naval history has emphasized certain lessons which ought not to, but which do, need emphasis. Sea-going torpedoboats or destroyers are indispensable, not only for making night attacks by surprise upon an enemy, but even in battle for finishing already crippled ships. Under exceptional circumstances submarine boats would doubtless be of use. Fast scouts are needed. The main strength of the Navy, however, lies and can only lie in the great battleships, the heavily armored, heavily gunned vessels which decide the mastery of the seas. Heavy armed cruisers also play a most useful part, and unarmed cruisers, if swift enough, are very useful as scouts. Between antagonists of approximately equal prowess the comparative perfection of the instruments of war will ordinarily determine the fight. But it is, of course, true that the man behind the gun, the man in the engine room and the man in the conning tower, considered not only individually but especially with regard to the way in which they work together, are even more important than the weapons with which they work. Thoroughly well-handled cruisers may count seriously in an engagement with much superior vessels if the men aboard the latter are ineffective, whether from lack of training or from any other cause. Modern warships are most formidable mechanisms when well handled, but they are utterly useless when not well handled, and they cannot be handled at all without long and careful training. This training can under no circumstances be given when once war has broken out. No fighting ship of the first class should ever be laid up save for necessary repairs, and her crew should be kept constantly exercised on the high seas, so that she



may stand at the highest point of perfection. To improve crews at the outbreak of war, so far as the serious fighting craft are concerned, is absolutely hopeless. If the officers and men are not thoroughly skilled in and have not been thoroughly trained to their duties it would be far better to keep the ships in port during hostilities than to send them against a formidable opponent, for the result could only be that they would be either sunk or captured.

"The marksmanship of our Navy is now on the whole in a gratifying condition, and there has been a great improvement in fleet practice. We need additional seamen; we need a large store of reserve guns; we need sufficient money for ample target practice, ample practice of every kind at sea. We should substitute for comparatively ineffective types—the old third-class battleship Texas, the single-turreted monitors above mentioned and indeed all the monitors and some of the old cruisers—efficient, modern, seagoing vessels. Seagoing torpedo-boat destroyers should be substituted for some of the smaller torpedo-boats. During the present Congress there need be no additions to the aggregate number of units of the Navy. I recommend the report of the Secretary of the Navy to the careful consideration of the Congress, especially with a view to the legislation therein advocated."

The President has some vigorous remarks on the subject of the school of theorists represented by Judge Brewer of the Supreme Court. He says: "There are persons who advocate peace at any price; there are others who, following a false analogy, think that because it is no longer necessary in civilized countries for individuals to protect their rights with a strong hand, it is therefore unnecessary for nations to be ready to defend their rights. These persons would do irreparable harm to any nation that adopted their principles, and even as it is they seriously hamper the cause which they advocate by tending to render it absurd in the eyes of sensible and patriotic men. \* \* \* At present there could be no greater calamity than for the free peoples, the enlightened, independent and peace-loving peoples, to disarm while yet leaving it open to any barbarism or despotism to remain armed."

There is more need to get rid of the causes of war than of the implements of war.

Other matters considered by the President are the regulation of corporations by the Federal Government, injunctions by Federal courts on labor troubles and Federal supervision of interstate life insurance transactions. He is opposed to tariff changes, "except for grave reasons," urges rigid economy in public expenditures, favors a special law to punish bribery and corruption in Federal elections; urges the application of the Golden Rule in international intercourse; the bestowal of more power on the Hague Tribunal, and a continued enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, in which South American republics are urged to take part. He advises the collection by us of the just debts of defaulting American republics in preference to permitting action by foreign governments which may lead to territorial occupation; the conferring of citizenship on the Porto Ricans; the immediate admission of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma as one State, and New Mexico and Arizona as another, and the prompt passage of an emergency appropriation for the Panama canal. The message is an unusually long one, and its reading in Congress occupied nearly two and a half hours.

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

In his annual report the Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War, shows that on Oct. 15, 1905, the actual strength of the regular Army was 3,750 officers and 56,064 men. Of these 11,903 were in the Philippines, 10,000 in Porto Rico, and 1,045 in Alaska. This is a net decrease of 369 during the year. General officers and staff officers numbered 4,352; Cavalry, 12,875; Artillery, 14,949; Infantry, 24,584; recruits and detachments, 3,054. In addition there are the 3,029 men of the Hospital Corps, and twenty-five officers and 552 enlisted men in Porto Rico; also 115 officers and 5,059 enlisted Philippine Scouts, an increase of 1,096. Of the line officers 25.3 per cent., and of the staff 11.2 per cent. were absent sick, on leave, detached or in arrest. On detached service there were 517. There is a reasonable expectation that future casualties added to existing vacancies may make it possible to commission all, or nearly all, of the cadets of the graduating class. Unless the number of officers is increased, as elsewhere recommended, present conditions offer little or no promise of opportunities for appointments from the Army or from civil life. Of 156 officers examined for promotion, five were professionally or morally disqualified, and four were physically disqualified and retired. Of thirteen re-examined after suspension one was professionally disqualified and honorably retired, and two were retired for physical disability. There were 13,329 re-enlistments and 20,410 original enlistments, ninety per cent. being natives. Last year there were 6,372 re-enlistments and 21,008 original enlistments. Of 119,437 men examined, seventy-three per cent. were rejected, 10,413 being enlisted at posts, and 23,326 at 110 recruiting offices. The Western Division offers the best field for recruiting. Five officers and 6,556 enlisted men deserted; 26 officers and 488 men died; 26 officers resigned; 14 officers were dismissed, and 9,738 men were discharged; 59 officers and 189 men were retired.

Aside from the numerous small encounters in the Philippines with natives, the record of the year has been one of peace. The statement as to the conditions of health and mortality are a synopsis of what has already appeared in the report of the Surgeon General. As to the need of more officers, the Secretary says:

"It is plain that present conditions cannot continue without great detriment to the Service. With a full complement of trained officers it takes a long period of unremitting effort to make a good cavalryman out of a raw recruit, and this remark applies with even greater force to our Artillery service, which has now—particularly in the coast branch—become of a highly technical and specialized character; and when we consider that our small Army is maintained chiefly as a nucleus of the Army that would be required in the event of a national crisis, and must therefore always be kept in the highest state of efficiency, the conditions disclosed are so startling as to call for prompt remedial action. The character of service for which officers are detached shows that it is not practicable to secure relief by materially reducing the number of officers detached, except possibly in the case of the 39 officers detailed as instructors at State colleges, and the 3 officers on duty with State militia, a total of 42. It may be stated in a general way that if legislation were enacted providing that vacancies in the line of the Army caused by details to duty of so permanent a character as to require a continuous absence

from service with troops for a number of years should constitute vacancies to be filled in the same manner as details to the special staff corps are now filled, the interests of the Service would be greatly benefited and the Army could be kept in a fairly satisfactory state of efficiency. The fact is that the Army to-day has not enough officers, either in the line or the staff. It would be for the best interests of the Government if statutory provision should be made on the lines suggested by the Chief of Staff, limited, however, to the following extent: Officers of the General Staff below the rank of major 20 Officers detailed to the Military Academy below the rank of major, now..... 63 For recruiting service (15 captains and 15 first lieuts.) 30

Total..... 113  
"The draft of a bill embodying the views here indicated is now being prepared for submission to Congress, and if the proposed legislation should be enacted it will provide the Army with 113 additional officers. This number, added to the 42 officers now detailed at State colleges and with the militia, will enable the department to restore 155 officers to their proper duties with the line of the Army, where their services are most urgently needed to perform the duties for which they were commissioned, and to prevent a lack of discipline and soldierly effectiveness which cannot but ensue if present conditions are left unchanged with respect to the absence of officers from their commands. The constant presence of the full complement of officers with their troops, giving their personal supervision to the appropriate duties of their commands, will in time be appreciably felt in the decreasing percentage of desertions."

The Secretary considers the subject of desertion at length, and suggests as a remedy for it a probationary term of one year for recruits which would enable them to understand the obligation they assume in enlisting. Officers are under such a pressure to secure recruits that "men are often accepted of a low moral standard, as well as others who are of too weak a fiber ever to make good soldiers." The great majority of deserters come from these classes, and with a probationary service they could be eliminated at a comparatively trifling expense before their actual enlistment, and relatively fewer men selected would desert the colors.

The present plan of detaining recruits at the depot for twenty-five days has resulted in some improvement, and a longer period of probation would lead to greater improvement. The increased expense would be offset, in part, at least, by a saving in the cost of desertions which is now about \$400,000 a year. The return of company officers to their commands and the doing away with confinement of prisoners at military posts would also tend to decrease desertions. The present system of post prisons is unsatisfactory and demoralizing. Fortunately the War Department will soon regain possession of the Fort Leavenworth military prison, the law authorizing its restoration to the control of the War Department upon the completion of the new penitentiary which will, it is hoped, be early in the coming year. In his remarks upon the subject of military education the Secretary says:

"The reports indicate that satisfactory progress has been made during the year in the various schools that constitute the military educational system under which we are now operating. The proficiency of the cadets at West Point in the various classes and the character of instruction they have received during the past year is reported as satisfactory, except in the case of one class, in which an unusually large number of cadets came to examination deficient in descriptive and solid geometry. The necessary steps have been taken to correct the situation."

"It is the opinion of the authorities that the present curriculum is overloaded for the length of the course, and the matter is now receiving the careful consideration of the academic board."

"During the fiscal year twelve first lieutenants and thirteen second lieutenants were found deficient in studies at garrison schools for officers. Four belong to the Cavalry, seventeen to the Artillery, and four to the Infantry. The Inspector General reports that these schools appear to have been conducted in accordance with the requirements. Special attention is invited to these interesting reports, which show that in the main satisfactory progress is being made in the practical development of the well-considered scheme of higher military education, now in the fourth year of its operation. The instructors generally bear testimony to the commendable zeal and professional pride and spirit exhibited by the student officers in their work, and there is abundant evidence of a wide-spread and growing interest throughout the commissioned personnel of the Army and an appreciation of the exceptional facilities that are now available to officers of every branch of the Service to perfect themselves in the highest degree in the art and science of the profession to which their lives are devoted. A perusal of these reports cannot fail to leave in the mind of the reader a distinct and lasting impression of the intelligence, devotion, and high order of professional attainments displayed in the work of the instructors and the conviction that in all of the schools the constant effort is toward a curriculum embracing a wise and effective combination of both theoretical and practical training."

"Over and above the fact that the Army officer's vocation is properly to be considered a profession, it should be borne in mind that, owing largely to the rapid evolution in arms and the munitions of war, it is a profession in which the exact sciences are yearly playing a larger part; and in all branches of the Service a high technical efficiency is growing more and more necessary in order to keep abreast of modern progress in the art and science of war."

"The remark is sometimes heard in the Army that an officer's time now is completely taken up in going to school. With due allowance for exaggeration in this statement, it is well for the Army and for the country if it be true. The old Army, with its high ideals and traditions, with practical experience acquired in the Civil and Indian wars, is now by death and retirement rapidly disappearing, and will soon be merged into and superseded by a new Army, treble in size and practically without the informing experience and theoretical training that contributed so largely to the excellence and efficiency of our Army as it existed at the time of the Spanish-American War. At such a period it is of paramount importance that officers, both of the line and the staff, should devote themselves assiduously to the cultivation of their talents and to the acquisition of the knowledge essential to perfect them for the performance of their duties, the scope of which has been materially widened by national events in the past few years."

"I do not think it would be too severe if the statute were to provide that every officer failing in a garrison examination should at once be brought before a board for determination whether he is mentally fit to continue

in the Service, with power to dismiss him if found wanting."

"The penalty as applied to lieutenants, it seems to me, should be dismissal. Captains and field officers have generally been so long in the line as to make dismissal too severe a penalty; but they should at least be compulsorily retired. A failure in any of the special-service schools to keep up to the standard on the part of anyone entering should be the ground for an examination by a board of officers to determine whether the officer is fitted to remain in the Service. The operations of the Army War College during the year have been of a highly satisfactory character."

What the Secretary has to say on the subject of seacoast defenses has been anticipated by the report of the Chief of Engineers. On the subject of Artillery increase the Secretary says:

"The conclusions, which they have reached after mature deliberation, are that the interests of the Service require that the Field Artillery should be separated from the Coast Artillery and organized as a separate corps with regimental organization, involving the addition of about 1,500 officers and men, and that the Coast Artillery should be increased by the addition of about 5,000 men, with the necessary complement of officers. Although entering upon the study of the subject for the purpose of formulating a plan for the readjustment of the present numerical strength of the Army whereby the necessary strength could be added to the Artillery arm without necessitating any increase in the aggregate strength of the Army as now provided by law, the officers of the General Staff have been unable, in the conscientious performance of their duty, to find any way to do this. On the contrary, they are unanimous in the belief that in no event should the Artillery be increased at the expense of either of the other arms of the Service. I am firmly convinced of the wisdom of providing more men for the Coast Artillery. Moreover, no provision has yet been made for the trained personnel that will be required for submarine defenses, the importance of which as an adjunct to the guns in seacoast defense needs no argument. The Chief of Artillery in his report this year urgently recommends that Congress be asked to make the necessary appropriations, and states that our coast defenses could thus be strengthened more than is possible by any other one provision. I earnestly join in this recommendation. It is believed that legislation on the lines suggested by the report of the General Staff will make satisfactory provision for these actual necessities of the Coast Artillery for years to come."

For insular defenses \$2,438,760 is asked. The work of the General Staff is commended as "eminently satisfactory. Within the well-defined limits of its appropriate activity it has rendered valuable assistance, and, while its course continues to be marked by the intelligence, good judgment, and devotion to the Service that has thus far characterized it, it will merit and as surely will receive continued approbation and good will."

Attention is called to the bills for the relief of the Ordnance and the Medical Department which failed at the last session of Congress, and the Secretary says:

"The intelligent and vigorous efforts which the Medical Department and the Ordnance Department have been making to perfect their methods and operations entitle them to the assistance in that direction that will flow from the proposed measures, which, without any appreciable increase in cost, will supply the necessary instrumentalities for the proper conduct of the important business devolved by Congress upon these two departments of the Army. In the circumstances of this case as above recited, it is hoped that Congress will grant the desired relief during the coming session."

On the subject of Army maneuvers the Secretary says: "It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of this subject and its practical educational value to officers, both of the Army and the militia, to whom we must chiefly look for that trained personnel necessary to weld into a homogeneous body and to direct the movements of the Volunteer Army, upon which the nation must rely in time of war. These maneuvers, held in 1902, 1903 and 1904, were omitted this autumn, owing to the lack of appropriations. I hope, however, that it will be possible to resume them in the fall of 1906, and that there may be a full participation of the Army and the militia in these useful exercises and in the beneficial results that flow from them. To that end an estimate has been prepared by the General Staff, under my direction, and will be submitted to Congress with an earnest recommendation for favorable action."

The results of the small arms competitions show a pronounced improvement and an increase of interest by officers and men. The competition at Sea Girt, N.J., was the most successful yet held.

"The firing records made during the year disclose a high degree of professional efficiency among seacoast artillerymen generally. The showing is particularly satisfactory in the Department of the Gulf, where in many instances 100 per cent. of hits were made by 8- and 10-inch batteries at ranges between 5,000 and 7,000 yards, and at targets moving at rates varying from 5 to 10 miles per hour, and nearly equivalent results were accomplished with the rapid-fire guns and in mortar practice. In many cases where hits of the hypothetical target were not made, the firing was good and would have seriously damaged a fleet of ships. The proficiency thus reached could only be attained through correct methods of instruction and fire discipline and a high degree of accuracy in the guns, carriages and ammunition, and praise is due to all of the officers and enlisted men whose intelligent effort and earnest devotion to duty have co-operated to produce these gratifying results."

With few exceptions the militia now conforms to the organization of the regular Army, a marked increase of interest on the part of the younger men is shown, and the morale of the organizations has been appreciably advanced and the State authorities are showing a commendable zeal for improvement."

What is said on the subject of construction work at posts and post exchanges has been anticipated by the subsidiary reports. The new posts are of permanent construction, well built, and modern in all respects. In the language of the Chief of Staff, "some of the larger ones are indeed very handsome, and should with proper care make suitable and commodious homes for the troops for a hundred years to come." By the employment of a competent architect better buildings have been obtained without increased cost, and the appearance of the posts has been improved by a better grouping. Of the total appropriation of \$1,833,500 for post exchanges all has been expended or contracted for except \$10,210.12. Sixty posts have been completed, and seven more will be within the next few weeks. For the next year \$350,000 is asked. The buildings are conveniently arranged and furnished. The Secretary does not assent to the view of the Q.M. General that the gymnastic apparatus is too elaborate. He says:

"It seems to me that a well-equipped gymnasium is necessary for the proper physical training of the soldier,



and it is hoped that appropriations will be continued until every permanent military post is furnished with a gymnasium fully equipped with all modern appliances, including a swimming pool of ample dimensions for instruction and practice. Instead of treating the use of the gymnasium as a matter to be left to the volition and discretion of the soldier, as appears to be the case at present, it seems to me that a systematic course of instruction should be prescribed in orders, and competent instructors should be provided to carry the men through the course under the supervision of the post surgeon.

"I regard with much favor a suggestion made by the Surgeon General for the establishment of schools for the education of instructors in physical training, commissioned and non-commissioned. In view of the importance of this matter instructions have been given to the General Staff to consider and report upon a general scheme that will give effect to the views here expressed, so far as the present conditions of the Service will permit, with the facilities that are now available for the physical training of soldiers."

Other subjects considered by the Secretary are contracts for Army supplies, Army transport service, Military Academy improvements, the Alaska telegraph and cable system, and Alaska road work, all fully treated in department reports already published. Of the changes at West Point suggested by the last Board of Visitors, involving a saving of \$975,000, the only one approved is that reducing the cost of the hotel and changing the location. To complete the improvements on the scale proposed the limit of cost will have to be increased \$1,500,000.

It is recommended that a cable be laid between Miami and Key West, Fla., Guantanamo, Cuba, and Panama, at a cost, including shore installation and equipment, of \$1,000,000.

The International Waterways Commission, the Confederate records and the battlefield parks are other subjects considered. The publication of the Confederate records in seven volumes is about completed. It is recommended that the several park commissions be consolidated into one of three members, with a view to an early termination of the entire work.

The estimates for the present year, compared with the expenditures for 1904, and the estimates and appropriations for 1906, are as follows, omitting cents.

General object.	Expend. 1905.	Estm. 1906.	Approp. 1906.	Estm. 1907.
Civil establmnt.....	\$1,872,679	\$1,868,716	\$1,868,766	\$1,870,076.60
Milit. establmnt.....	72,474,704	72,705,156	71,010,450	70,170,719.04
Public works (including ft. & improv.)	35,872,235	22,876,834	35,892,545	27,016,129.93
Miscellaneous .....	5,624,253	6,236,074	5,934,429	5,931,342.73
Grand total.....	115,843,871	103,686,780	114,706,190	104,988,267.75

One-third of the report is devoted to the Panama canal, which is a subject to be considered by itself. A very full history of the progress of the enterprise thus far is given. Concerning the Philippines the report says: "I am convinced that where it is necessary to employ a large number of troops for the purpose of suppressing disorder in the future, it will be better not to draw the constabulary from other provinces, but to use the United States troops which are at hand. The constabulary, it is thought, have been given too military a character and have not sufficiently realized their position as mere constables charged with the duty of preserving law and order. A reduction of the force, a more thorough inspection and greater care as to the individual constable, is now being sought, and will doubtless have good results. The depressed business conditions continue in the islands, although there is some ground for believing that a betterment is slowly going on."

#### REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The report of Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte shows throughout a disposition on the part of our new Secretary of the Navy to do his own thinking and to subject the various recommendations of his subordinates to the test of his own judicial judgment. Considering first the subject of the reorganization of the Navy Department, he says: "My experience in this Department has convinced me that its work is done, on the whole, with great fidelity and marked efficiency; but I consider these results the fruits not of the system, but of the high character, both with respect to integrity and with respect to competency, of the officers employed."

Theory is against the system of autonomous bureaus. Nevertheless it is not well to make too radical changes in a routine which is understood and under which the work is being done well on the whole. The Secretary says:

"I do not advise, therefore, any immediate changes in the organization of the Department, but I think the legislative branch of the Government may with advantage consider the advisability of reducing the number of bureaus and redistributing their work. To this end I submit the following tentative suggestions:

The four Bureaus of Yards and Docks, Construction and Repair, Equipment, and Steam Engineering all deal, in last resort, with the same subject-matter; that is to say, the ships of the Navy. If they constituted mere divisions of one great bureau or subdepartment, I believe this change would tend toward unity of direction, increased efficiency, and the elimination of discussion and delay. In like manner, the Bureaus of Navigation and Medicine and Surgery, the Marine Corps, the Office of the Judge Advocate General, and the Naval Academy are all concerned with the same general subject, namely, the personnel of the Navy; and this group of organizations could be, in my judgment, consolidated under one head with the like advantage, retaining, of course, their individual organization under this general supervision."

The Bureaus of Ordnance and of Supplies and Accounts would not form a part logically of either of these two groups; if they were left as at present, there would be four subdivisions of the Department dealing, respectively, with men, ships, armament, and supplies, an arrangement certainly more symmetrical and, as it seems to me, more promising than the present. I should, however, recommend that, in any scheme of reorganization, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts should be termed the Bureau of Accounts, and the part of its work referring strictly to "accounts" being transferred to a civilian accountant to be attached to the immediate office of the Secretary. As already stated, I submit these observations without recommending any present action on the subject, except its careful consideration by the appropriate committees of the Congress with a view to the development of a well-digested scheme of departmental reorganization."

The creation of two vice admirals is recommended, one senior for the Atlantic Fleet, and the junior for Asiatic waters, and the reduction of the rear admirals by two. While a naval officer is well fitted for command at forty, he retains his ability for twelve years longer, as naval officers, if they avoid intemperance, lead a far more

healthful life, with much less tendency to nervous exhaustion, than men of the same age in commercial pursuits or the learned professions in civil life.

"Nevertheless," says the Secretary, "it must be admitted that the comparatively advanced age at which, under existing circumstances, an officer can reasonably expect to become a captain is a hardship to the commissioned personnel and undesirable in the general interest of the Service. As a means of affording some measure of immediate relief, I suggest the re-establishment of the grade of commodore and the promotion of from twelve to sixteen of the oldest captains to this rank. Of course this would lead to the promotion of the like number of commanders to be captains, of lieutenant commanders to be commanders, and of lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders."

It is not considered that it is beneath the dignity of a commodore to command a single ship, and for many years the law required that first-rate vessels should be commanded by commodores. Besides as battleships or armored cruisers would, when on detached service, be attended by a collier and probably by a tender this would create a command proper for a commodore. There is just a suspicion of irony attached to this suggestion. As he does not believe in reducing the age of retirement according to rank, the Secretary says:

"I recommend to serious consideration a more radical measure, whereby every officer who has served, say, five years in one grade shall be either promoted to the next higher grade or dropped from the Service, if an ensign or lieutenant, or else compulsorily retired if he has attained command rank, and the number in each grade shall not be fixed by law, but left to depend upon the number of officers found qualified. Such a measure would be, if not the best, at least a novel, and at first sight it might seem to involve undue expense. I believe, however, that its costs would prove much less than may be feared; and, without advising immediate action in this direction, I feel that it deserves attention and discussion."

I recommend in this connection that Sec. 1362 R.S., be amended by dropping "midshipmen" from the list of "line officers of the Navy of the United States," and that Art. 36 of the articles for the government of the Navy, be amended by adding the words, "The provisions of this article shall not apply to midshipmen." The Secretary of the Navy has exercised, for many years, without question, the power of summary dismissal for misconduct or breach of duty with respect to midshipmen under instruction at the Naval Academy. Recently his right to do this has been questioned by reason of the two statutory provisions above mentioned, and, as this power is, in my judgment, essential to the proper discipline of the Academy, I advise that all room for doubt respecting it be removed by appropriate legislation."

The Secretary does not think that the Personnel bill offers the best solution for the engineering problem, but to change it would be embarrassing and a change of policy is in itself an evil. In view of this fact and the further fact, that the chief difficulty is with engineering duty on shore, the Secretary reaches the following conclusion:

"We must remember that some traditions of our Navy constitute obstacles to its thoroughgoing enforcement. Steam was introduced into war ships long after the organization of the Navy and some officers have not yet outgrown the idea that the engines of a ship are, in some sort, an excrescence, and those in charge of them rather auxiliaries to the fighting force than members of it. I believe that with a thoroughgoing and persevering application of the law, and the consequent assignment to engineering duty of all junior line officers in turn, and their retention on such duty long enough to insure adequate provision for the engineering needs of all our commissioned ships (so far as the limited number of our officers may permit), it will be possible to provide a thoroughly satisfactory engineering service at sea."

To speedily attain the end desired, we must relinquish some theoretical advantages, and I therefore submit for your consideration and that of the Congress the advisability of promptly organizing a service of marine engineers for shore duty only, corresponding to the civil engineers now employed at our naval stations. I feel confident that a corps of this character could be readily recruited from graduates of the best schools of engineering in the country, and that after a comparatively brief apprenticeship at our several navy yards, under the instruction of officers belonging to the former corps of engineers, they would be fully qualified to replace these officers, upon the retirement of the latter, in all forms of shore duty. It will be noted that by this suggestion the alarming scarcity of competent officers for such posts would be remedied within a very short time, whereas the system suggested in the report of the Engineer-in-Chief, to which I have referred, could bear fruit only after a period of many years."

I recommend, as a further measure of relief, that the number of warrant machinists now allowed by law be increased by at least one-third, and, to render service in this capacity attractive to the class of men we desire to obtain for it, they should be rendered eligible not only for commissions in the line on the same terms as other warrant officers, but for appointment to the lowest grade of the suggested corps of marine engineers, of course, upon condition of passing satisfactorily a very thorough examination to establish their qualifications."

The Secretary proposes the organization of a small civilian force attached to the Navy, to be recruited from the most competent men in its civil establishment, and which should have relative rank and right of retirement on the same basis as the other non-combatant branches of the Service. This might also remedy the hardships of the paymasters' clerks whose long and meritorious services should be recognized, but not by giving them warrant rank as they are the appointees of the paymasters. Compensation should be provided for civilian employees injured in Governmental work. The Secretary should have authority to adjust such claims by compromise. He says: "For minor clerical positions, involving routine duty and offering little prospect of promotion, I have endeavored to encourage the employment of women, against which some measure of more or less unreasonable prejudice seems to exist on the part of some officers."

For the Navy 3,000 men are required. It is true that the Navy is not recruited up to the maximum, but this is due to rigid requirements which may be somewhat unnecessarily high. In an emergency recruits would be forthcoming in ample number, and of excellent quality. On the subject of desertion the Secretary says:

"Undoubtedly there are many more desertions than there should be from the Navy, but the evil can hardly be said to reach alarming proportions, and most of the suggested remedies would prove, in all probability, either ineffective or likely to aggravate this evil. Desertion is, in my opinion, due substantially to two causes—either bad men or bad officers. A certain percentage of the recruits secured for the Service are and always will be "misfits," unsuitable for any useful employment, or, at least, for employment in the Navy. Desertion in such cases indicates an appreciation of this fact on their part, and may be described, so far as the Service is affected by it, as a process of healthful excretion."

When, however, a ship loses men with good records in any considerable numbers from this cause, the fault, in my judgment, is usually with the officers or some one or more among them. The intelligence of the men we enlist enables them to see the necessity for strict subordination and unquestioning obedience in a military organization, especially on board ship, but this same intelligence renders them critical as to the conduct and demeanor of their superiors and demands a higher standard of professional merit on the part of the latter."

The present law does not, in my opinion, discriminate sufficiently between the punishment to be awarded these different classes of offenders and should be amended so as to allow of greater discretion in this respect, although it has been so administered by courts-martial and the Department as to mitigate, if not to remove, the undesirable features of its comparative inflexibility."

Referring to the incident of the dismissal of a civilian employee for refusing to admit a sailor in uniform to his house, the Secretary says: "I recommend that the Congress make any refusal on the part of the proprietor of a theater or other place of amusement, an innkeeper, or a common carrier, to furnish accommodation to an orderly and well-behaved person in the naval service able and willing to pay for such accommodation an offense against the United States, punishable by fine and imprisonment."

It is recommended that chaplains be appointed annually to serve some five years and that the best of these be selected for permanent appointment to vacancies. They should be young men having the endorsement of superior ecclesiastical authority. "A chaplain selected because he has been a failure in parish work and his friends do not know what else to do with him is much worse than useless in the Navy."

As to the incident of the fatal boxing match on a naval vessel the Secretary says: "Art. 392, N.R., requires a commanding officer to encourage the men to engage in athletics, fencing, boxing, boating, and other similar sports and exercises." It was, therefore, not only permissible, but the duty of the officers concerned to allow this match. Suitable gloves of 5-ounce weight appear to have been used, the injured man received prompt medical attendance, and everything connected with the match appears to have been fairly and properly arranged. This incident has shown, however, that boxing is a rough sport, involving more danger to the participants than is always appreciated, and some further regulation to insure a more thorough supervision of such contests appears to be desirable."

As to the Annapolis incident this is said: "There may be something to be fairly said in favor of permitting such conflicts, just as there may have been something to be fairly said in favor of permitting dueling, but such considerations, if they exist, address themselves properly to the legislative branch of the Government. As the law stands now, an encounter of this character is a crime, and this Department must and will enforce the law. I do not advise any change in the existing provisions of law, for I consider the custom of thus adjusting personal controversies between members of the naval service as highly objectionable and essentially unmilitary. Since, however, this custom is undoubtedly of long standing at the Naval Academy, it may not be possible to suppress it immediately or without difficulty. The Department will deal with each incident connected with it as this arises and according to the peculiar circumstances, and I hope that its melancholy results in the recent instance may serve to awaken to its evils some who may have been hitherto unduly tolerant of them."

A new organization of mess attendance for the midshipmen is recommended; also an appropriation to build the crypt for the remains of Paul Jones. Some measure should be adopted to prevent the withdrawal of midshipmen before completing their course at the Academy. It is suggested that a limited number of officers serving in the junior grades of the Revenue Marine Service and the Naval Militia of the several States be rendered eligible for appointment to corresponding or inferior grades of the naval service upon passing, in each case, a severe examination conducted by a well-chosen board of naval officers to determine their entire qualification for such employment."

An increase of some 1,200 officers and men in the Marine Corps is absolutely necessary. The head of the corps should have the rank of major general with a brigadier general as second in command."

Very cordial appreciation of the intelligence and zeal of the Judge Advocate General is expressed and this from so accomplished a lawyer as Mr. Bonaparte is high praise. It is asked that the J.A.G. be allowed \$5,000 for professional assistance. Compulsory process for civilian witnesses, whose testimony is needed before naval courts, and a suitable enactment to permit the use of depositions by absent witnesses before such courts should be provided. The useless requirement of affidavits of disinterestedness on the part of Department officers executing contracts should be abolished."

The recent change in the duties of the Assistant Secretary "will, it is hoped, enable the Secretary to deal with numerous and important questions of administration and discipline with the benefit of information derived from a source disconnected from any of the bureaus or other official bodies or persons concerned in their determination. Another advantage expected from the change is that the Assistant Secretary may be afforded a better opportunity to suggest and supervise measures looking to the improvement of what is practically our only organized naval reserve; that is to say, the Naval Militia of the several States. It is a matter of grave national concern that this force should be not only largely increased in numbers, but rendered a thoroughly trustworthy and efficient adjunct to the personnel of the Navy."

There is an increase of \$11,500,000 in the appropriations asked for, though the bureau estimates have been reduced \$15,000,000. There is, however, a reduction of \$18,000,000 in the amount asked for the increase of the Navy. There is a very heavy increase in the estimates of the Bureau of Ordnance and considerable to the appropriations for Equipment and Steam Engineering, and for pay maintenance of the Navy and Marine Corps."

Numerous improvements at naval stations require a heavy increase for public works, the advance naval bases at Guantanamo and Olongapo being heavy items. Equipment and steam engineering have been embarrassed by insufficient appropriations."

The Secretary asks for the repeal of the restriction upon shipments in other than American bottoms. It does no good and causes an enormous increase of expense."

In response to the sentimental demand for the rebuilding of the Constitution attention is called to the fact that but few of the timbers of the present ship were in the original vessel, and it is suggested that the vessel be broken up and these timbers incorporated in an armored cruiser to perpetuate the name Constitution on the Navy register."

The building of a second floating drydock is recommended. An increased sum is asked to make it possible to build the two fleet colliers for the Navy. The place and method of construction should, however, "be left invariably to the discretion of the Department. Our private shipbuilding plants are of great importance to our national defense, and it has been found by experience that, ordinarily, vessels can be built at less expense and more rapidly in private than in Government yards."

On the important subject of the increase of the Navy the Secretary says:

"It is universally recognized by those qualified to speak that, morale and gunnery being equal, victory will usual-



ly fall to the heavier battery; that torpedo craft and mines have a real, although a somewhat restricted, field of usefulness in naval warfare, and that superior speed is of value in a fleet, not merely because it enables the commander to force or avoid battle, but because it is a source of strength in actual conflict.

On yet other questions, however, we can not say that any such unanimity exists. The recent war has taught us little, if anything, about the utility of submarines. It has caused, or at least left, much difference of opinion as to the value of armored cruisers, and it has created a still more serious divergence of views respecting the best limit of size for the future battleship.

The Department has been caused serious concern by the conflicting advice on the last-mentioned question, tendered it by its authorized expert advisers.

After very carefully weighing these divergent views, I feel that it is not as yet sufficiently clear that the larger and more costly battleships would have such increased efficiency in battle as to justify the certain addition to the public burdens involved in accepting the views of the general board. Unless, therefore, you or the Congress shall direct otherwise, I shall order the construction of the South Carolina and Michigan on the plans approved by the board on construction.

The Department recommends the authorization of the following additions to the Navy:

2 battleships.....	\$15,000,000
2 scout cruisers.....	4,000,000
4 destroyers.....	3,000,000
2 submarines or submersibles.....	500,000
1 gunboat of the Helena type.....	600,000
2 river gunboats.....	200,000

Total .....\$23,300,000

"The same reasons which lead me to think it expedient to enlarge the dimensions of the South Carolina and Michigan lead me to advise that the battleships to be authorized be of the type recommended by the board on construction. Should professional opinion become substantially unanimous in advocating larger vessels before the construction of these ships is actually commenced, their plans can be, of course, remodeled," Secretary Bonaparte says.

"It will be observed, however, that I have assumed the grave responsibility of overruling both boards with regard to the number of battleships and that I have disregarded the advice of the board on construction to make all reductions which economy renders needful in other types. In my judgment the Navy needs at least four new destroyers, at least two more scouts, and at least one vessel of the Helena type. I retain two submarines or submersibles for the sake of experiment and by reason of their comparatively small cost, and the two river gunboats for the last reason and also for their ascertained utility. A very serious responsibility must rest on any civil officer who, in a matter affecting the national defense, disregards the judgment of those qualified to speak as the authorized representatives of expert opinion. I recognize and accept this responsibility within the limits above set forth. In view, however, of the large reduction made by the Department in the estimates of both the general board and the board on construction, I trust that it may meet your views and that of the Congress to authorize promptly the construction of the thirteen vessels recommended, as well as the suggested new Constitution.

"By the time any battleships which may be authorized at the present session of the Congress shall go into commission, it will be necessary, in all human probability, to relegate the veterans to the reserve. This is already true with regard to the ten vessels of the monitor type. When the first group of these ships was designed it was thought that vessels of a special type were needed for coast defense, and in most foreign navies such vessels were then to be found. This idea is now outgrown. Our experience in the War of 1812, however, no less than the lessons of recent naval warfare, sufficiently establish the comparative uselessness of such ships. I consider it, therefore, urgent that a sufficient number of battleships be constructed to take the place of the ten vessels above mentioned; probably one-half as many would be a fair equivalent.

"While any discussion of our future needs and the proper means to meet them must be, of necessity, largely conjectural, I think it may be safely said that, if the situation is not complicated by any unforeseen developments, our program of naval construction for the future, in so far as it relates to our fighting fleet alone, should consist in substituting five new battleships and two armored cruisers for the oldest vessels of these types on our register, and five more battleships for the ten coast-defense vessels of the monitor type, and that these substitutions should be made, at latest, within the next six years.

"It must not be supposed that the vessels thus placed in reserve will be altogether unemployed. In the event of war we shall need at once a large number of training ships to receive the thousands of recruits who will have to be immediately enlisted and of whom the greater portion will be furnished, it may be hoped, by the naval militia of the several States. For this purpose these vessels will be exceptionally well suited, and they will, moreover, form a reserve fleet which may be of great utility in case of disaster to our first line. Without giving our Navy undue praise, it may be fairly described as of great promise. I trust that it may receive such consideration and encouragement from the legislative branch of our Government, and especially such liberal appropriation for its reasonable needs in the present and future, as will assure its being what it ought to be—the first element of strength, and of consequent security, in our national defense.

"If circumstances remain as they now are, I see no reason to suppose that the number of ships in our Navy need increase; on the contrary, it is reasonable to anticipate that their number will be reduced, and even reduced materially, within the next five years. The aggregate of our battleships, armored cruisers and coast-defense vessels built, building, or authorized would seem, according to present indications, sufficient to provide for any contingencies within the limits of probability.

"This statement, however, must not be misunderstood. It does not at all mean that we should give up building new ships; on the contrary, the necessity for vessels of an improved type to take the place of those now recognized as obsolete, or evidently destined to become such, has grown plain and urgent."

By direction of the Chief of Staff of the Army, officers holding certificates in "Minor Tactics" should be excused from recitation and examination in the subject, "Security and Information," under the head "Tactics," prescribed in General Orders, No. 124, July 28, 1905, War Dept. In all cases where an officer holds a certificate in any subject covered by General Orders, No. 155, 1901, and General Orders, No. 102, 1902, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, he will be excused from recitation and examination in that subject.

#### BUREAU OF NAVIGATION REPORT.

In his annual report Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, presents a strong argument in favor of the creation by law of a General Staff for the Navy, basing his conclusions upon an experience of forty years in the Navy. It is necessary to the efficiency of the Navy that there should be in the Navy Department some "military administrative authority" to co-ordinate the technical work of the bureaus; to be responsible to the Secretary for the organization and preparedness of the fleet; and to advise in all military matters.

"Willingly or unwillingly," the Admiral says, "the nation has assumed responsibilities, the burden of which we may not evade. We must play the game. These responsibilities and expanding commerce of increasing volume, reaching farther and farther from our shores; our long coasts, fronting two oceans and a great sea, bordered with numerous wealthy cities, each a center of ocean-borne trade, demand acute national provision, and the earnest study of possible and probable international situations. The nature of these clearly indicates the necessity for a powerful and efficient Navy, the possession of which is not the end, but the means to the all-desirable end, their peaceful solution."

"The lesson of greatest moment for the Navy, taught by the Russo-Japanese war, is the importance of the personnel, the use of which word he applies not only to the active fleet, but to the Department. Although prominence is accorded to the general board in the new Navy Regulations recently issued, while this is proper, it is not enough. The board's status and duties should be defined by law.

"The keynote of all effort in the Navy should be efficiency," Admiral Converse continues. "This must start at the top. The chief duty of the Navy is to fight. Administrations may change, but the Navy's chief does not. The question is then, is our departmental organization the best we can have for efficiently providing, organizing, preparing and directing the fleet? In the opinion of the bureau it is not. A fair efficiency can be created under almost any form of organization where earnest efforts are made to administer it, but common sense dictates that the highest naval efficiency, demanded as never before for national success in war, must come from knowledge born of study, training and experience—a knowledge that is essential to intelligent organization and preparation. A civil officer at the head of each department is essential to the genius of our form of government, in order that the civil power shall predominate, and that the policy of a department shall accord with the policy of the administration. Each succeeding Secretary should find the Navy he is to wield as an instrument of peace or a weapon of war, a machine well adjusted and ready for the purposes of the Administration. It should come into his hands as perfect as possible in the organization and preparation of its personnel and units of fighting. This signifies a continuous administration of purely military details that the present organization of the Department does not insure or accomplish efficiently."

The Admiral finds that the Naval War College, the Office of Naval Intelligence and the General Board each perform their respective duties satisfactorily. "But," he says, "this is not administrative work. The deficiency in the organization of the Department lies in the lack of military initiative and directive force—military administration under the Secretary.

"Theoretically, the bureaus supply, each according to its duties, features of military administration. The duties of the chief of this bureau, as defined by the regulations, give him the character of chief adviser or an executive in most matters of a military nature; but, in accordance with the law, each chief of bureau performs his duty under authority of the Secretary, and the orders of each are considered as emanating from him. The co-ordination of the work of all the bureaus must, therefore, proceed through the Secretary.

"Practically, the bureaus supply only one portion of the military administration, viz., supervision over details, because the time of each bureau chief is fully occupied in administering his own bureau. The most important and necessary part of the military administration of the Department, initiative and directive force, is lost sight of in large degree.

"It has become more and more evident as the Navy increases that some military administrative authority should be introduced in the Department, such authority to co-ordinate the work of technical bureaus, and be responsible to the Secretary for the organization and preparedness of the fleet for war, and to advise in all military matters. It should be his duty to initiate the steps necessary to carry out the policy of the Department as formulated and directed by the Secretary, and under his command to direct the forces in carrying out that policy. The effect of a continued policy of military administration cannot be otherwise than beneficial to efficiency. It is not claimed that it will prove a cure for all evils. Changes will no doubt be required from time to time to perfect the organization, but the bureau is convinced from a study of the conditions now existing in the Service, that it is necessary for the efficiency of the Navy. Its necessity was recognized in our last war in the formation of a board which occupied a place in the Department itself, where the latest information from all points could be laid before it promptly and its advice sought and acted upon with despatch.

"In a really serious war, the demands of necessity will compel the formation of some organization for the administration of military features, by whatever name it may be called. Its creation and organization should not be delayed until war forces action."

Admiral Converse also emphasizes the need of a provision for two vice-admirals for the command of the North Atlantic and Asiatic fleets. He also renews his urgent recommendation of last year for legislation which will enable officers to attain command and flag rank at an earlier age. He says:

"We are training officers in the fleet in command of ships, then retiring them before they can possibly be utilized or trained in subordinate flag commands, and therefore before their abilities are discovered for fleet commands. This condition results in a waste of time, talent and energy. It is dangerous, extravagant, manifestly ineffective, and therefore inefficient."

Attention is called to the injustice of that provision of the personnel act which causes naval officers to suffer a reduction of fifteen per cent. of pay when on shore duty, and its repeal is recommended.

Regarding desertions, Admiral Converse says that an analysis of this subject during the past year shows that about one-third of the whole number of desertions was in the rating of coal passers. He believes that this can be largely avoided by selecting men for that rating

from the apprentice seamen under training at the various training stations. Public sentiment, he adds, can decrease desertions in the Navy by denouncing those who choose this unworthy method of escape "from their fancied ills or disappointments." Ninety-five per cent. of the petty officers are citizens of the United States and seventy-five per cent. are native born. Of the enlisted men other than petty officers ninety per cent. are citizens and eighty-four per cent. are American born. Of the total enlisted force of the Navy, ninety-two per cent. are citizens of the United States, of whom eighty-one are native born. Of the 41,000 applicants for enlistment in the Navy last year, 28,000 were rejected for physical disability and other causes.

#### WHO SHALL BUILD THE PANAMA CANAL?

Empire, Canal Zone, Nov. 20, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I see from time to time articles in the daily press and in your paper in which the question is raised of the advisability of turning over certain portions of the Isthmian canal work to some of the staff departments of the Army, or the control of the whole to the Engineer Corps of the Army.

The first may be dismissed as entirely impracticable. Oil and water do not mix, and either the canal must be built entirely by the Army or entirely by civilian hands. If by the Army its control would be naturally assumed by the Engineers, with the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments as subsidiary branches.

As an Army officer detailed on the Isthmus for some months past with the Isthmian Canal Commission, the writer has had good opportunities for observation, and the longer his stay the firmer becomes his conviction that the canal had best remain in civilian hands, and can be built quicker and cheaper by such hands. Nobody has a more sincere admiration than the undersigned for our Corps of Engineers, for its splendid organization, for its many able men, and for the many great public works it has carried to completion. Nevertheless the fact remains that the canal is primarily a transportation problem, best solved by railroad men.

Roughly speaking, there are four great subdivisions of the work—the dredging of the canal at its two extremities and of the harbors of Panama and La Boca; the building of immense locks; the construction of a large dam or dams at Bohio, Gatun, or Gamboa, and the excavation of from 48,600,000 to 133,000,000 yards of material in the Culebra division, depending on the summit level adopted.

The second and third named subdivisions would be eliminated by a sea level canal, a proposition appearing not likely to be adopted at the present instant. Whether eliminated or not, all shrink into insignificance beside the last, the gigantic excavation of the Culebra cut. With modern machinery the mere digging involved is easy, the places to put the material have been found, but so far the question of moving such material has remained unsolved. This is, therefore, the fundamental problem, and, as said before, it is a railroad problem.

The civilian who essays the task necessarily finds the Government organization and methods complex, and at first certainly confining. But after all, difficulties of this class are of form, not principle, and by time and patience can easily be overcome. But the Army engineer has no practical knowledge of railroads, and no man, however personally able and well versed in Government methods and procedure, can master the science of railroading in a moment. The civilian has therefore the advantage.

The Isthmian atmosphere is a railroad atmosphere, and rightly so. The more important positions are held by railroad men, not because they are unduly favored, but because the exigencies of the situation demand their presence. The management of the Panama railroad, the medium by which all supplies are carried to points on the Isthmus, stands next in importance to that of the canal itself, and the head of one must necessarily be the head of the other.

Nobody who has been thrown into contact with the present chief engineer can fail to be impressed by his personality or to feel convinced that if there is any man living capable of constructing the canal, he is the man; and the writer, though an officer and loyal to the Service, can only concur in this opinion, which is that of every thoughtful and patriotic American on the Isthmus.

AN ARMY OFFICER ON THE ISTHMUS.

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Since there is so little prospect of a twenty-five-year retirement law for enlisted men of the Army being considered by the coming Congress, the following suggestion is respectfully submitted: Enlisted men who have served honestly and faithfully in the Army and Marine Corps for twenty-one years or over and who become incapacitated for duty from wounds or sickness incident to service, be retired on surgeons' certificate of disability, approved by the soldier's commanding officer, with three-fourths pay and allowances and compulsory retirement after thirty years' service. This would not only be encouragement to the whole body of enlisted men, but would tend to keep only the young and strong in arms and bring the Army to a much higher standard of efficiency. We do believe that if our case were looked into from a square standpoint that the lawmakers would realize that it is pretty near the enlisted man's turn for a little consideration from Congress. If the Treasury could not afford it, it would seem that disabled old soldiers as referred to above could be retired or discharged and paid from the fund for the home without any great increase on its present surplus. This is not written with any special view to my own benefit, as I am lucky enough to still be a very able-bodied

OLD SOLDIER.

#### HOW TO DISCOURAGE DETACHED SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In addition to the remedies offered for absenteeism of Cavalry captains from their troops, the following one is offered which will not be so drastic as the plan to inflict on the Infantry the undesirable part of the personnel of another arm. Modify the law so as to provide that all captains who do duty which does not require a mount to be used regularly and habitually shall be entitled, not to mounted, but to dismounted pay. A wave of "esprit de pocket book" will sweep over that arm which may cause them to drop detached service as high ranking retired officers have dropped duty with the State militia since extra pay for the service has been cut off. It might be added that this is not the only evil that a careful revision of the Army pay table would eradicate.

SABE.



## FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Fifty-ninth Congress began its first session on Monday, Dec. 4, and while little action has as yet been taken, the introduction of bills began at a rate that is likely to make a record before the session is over, over forty-five hundred bills being introduced in the House in the first three days alone. Of course, the great majority will never get beyond the committees to which they were referred, and only a small percentage will receive final action. Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, the Speaker of the last House, was elected Speaker. On page 408 we give a synopsis of the bills which have been introduced thus far. The expectation is that Senator Lodge will be appointed chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and that Representative John A. T. Hull will be reappointed to the place of chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, which he held for so many years.

In view of the many recommendations which the War Department will make to Congress this session for Army legislation and the interest which is being taken in these matters by the Service, the views of Mr. Hull will be of much interest and importance. Representative Hull was seen at the Capitol this week and willingly gave his views on the prospects for Army legislation during the present session and with regard to the important recommendations which it is understood will be made by Secretary Taft to Congress. "I do not believe for an instant," he said, "that any of the new legislation which will be recommended by the War Department will pass Congress during this session with the possible exception of the bill providing for an increase in the Artillery Corps. There is no question in my mind but that the Artillery Corps must have more men with the proper number of officers. The bill providing for increasing the Artillery Corps by about 5,000 men will receive my support this session as I am thoroughly convinced that the men are absolutely needed to provide for the proper care of the expensive, high-powered ordnance which is guarding our coast."

Representative Hull was asked what he thought of the proposition of the General Staff of the Army to separate the Coast from the Field Artillery. He replied as follows: "I will never favor any proposition providing for a separation of the Field and Coast Artillery. For years now the War Department has been pounding it into us here at the Capitol that every officer of the Army should be able to perform the duties of his rank in any arm of the Service and it was because of this principle that we agreed to the staff detail system. I can see no reason whatever why an officer of the Artillery should not be able to learn the duties of the coast as well as the field branch of his arm and I shall not support any measure looking to a complete or partial separation of the Field and Coast Artillery. In the first place, I do not think that in view of what the War Department has always said on the matter of officers being able to perform the duties of all the arms, that such a proposition is at all logical. In any event, I don't believe it would pass Congress."

"I am absolutely opposed to 'promotion by selection' for the Army. You people on the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL managed effectively to kill that bugaboo which, any way, would never have received the support of Congress. I know that the War Department now has before it a recommendation made by the General Staff looking to 'promotion by elimination,' but I don't favor that either. If the present law governing the examination of officers for promotion is enforced as it should be the Army could get all the promotion by elimination that is necessary. My contention is that the present law is not being properly enforced and the feeling of the esprit de corps in the Army is preventing the proper enforcement of the law. Then, also, the President has the power to retire any officer who has served thirty years or has reached the age of sixty-two, and if it is desired to obtain younger officers for the higher ranks a good many of the old fellows can be placed on the retired list. I don't believe that any bill providing for 'promotion by elimination' will pass this Congress. The bill drafted by the War Department providing for the establishment of a regular reserve I do not think can pass now. For the present I don't care to say whether I favor this proposition or not personally, as I cannot see that there is the slightest chance that Congress will pass any such legislation at the present time. As a matter of fact, the chances for new Army legislation at this time are not very good."

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller of the Treasury in affirming a ruling by the Auditor disallowing the claim of an enlisted man of the Marine Corps for reimbursement for clothing lost in transit from Annapolis, Md., to San Juan, P.R., says: "I know of no authority for reimbursement to marines of the value of clothing lost in the way that this was."

In passing upon the question of whether the disapproval of a verdict of guilty against a man tried by court-martial for desertion serves to prevent the accruing of any disability or forfeiture, the Comptroller approves the ruling by the Judge Advocate General of the Army June 17, 1905, in which he held: "It would seem that, when an undertaking exists by which the soldier agrees to serve, for a definite period of time, at certain rates of pay, he is entitled to pay for the time he serves, and, per contra, he is not entitled to pay for the time during which, through the fault of the soldier, no service has been rendered under his enlistment contract. If it be deemed in behalf of the soldier, that he was prevented from rendering service, but that he otherwise stood ready to render it, then the burden would be upon him to show that such an impossibility of performance existed."

In a case involving a somewhat similar point as to pay, the Comptroller has decided that the continuing in prison of a marine after the expiration of his term of enlistment, in pursuance of a sentence of a court-martial, is not such a holding him in service as to entitle him to pay therefor.

In an opinion given by him this week, Judge Advocate General Davis holds that blankets issued to enlisted men on their clothing allowance are on the same plane as to title as is the clothing. General Davis says that the blankets are issued to the men for their own use; the men are forbidden to sell them during the term of their enlistment, and they may be tried and punished by court-martial for so doing. In this connection General Davis says: "It is true that upon the discharge of a soldier he may carry away with him the clothing and blankets he receives while in the Service; the title then vesting in him without question. So, also, on his death the clothing becomes part of his estate. Until such discharge or death, however, the soldier has but a qualified title to his clothing and blankets, and sufficient title remains in the United States to warrant a prosecution under Section 5438 of the Revised Statutes, this statute being broad enough to cover the case, whether blankets be considered 'clothing' or 'public property'."

## MILITIA OBJECTIONS TO A RESERVE.

Palo Alto, Cal., Dec. 1, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

One can hardly help being amused at the objections of National Guard officers to the establishment of a regular U.S. Army Reserve. Captain Lindsay, of the 6th Massachusetts V.M., is mistaken in supposing that the proposed reserves' only justification is the suggestion that the organized militia is not to be relied upon along the lines indicated by Secretary Root, and contemplated in the Dick Bill. He adds: "Facts are stubborn things." That is true. The militia have not heretofore come up to the scratch in more than one sudden emergency. Some, like the "Old 6th" of Massachusetts Civil War memory, did its duty nobly for the three months of legal services, after which Uncle Sam was as sick as ever. It arrived at Washington among the first-armed and equipped, and Lad and Whitney were the first to give their life blood for the Union; but were all the States as fully prepared? And what can the 116,000 National Guardsmen do to repel 350,000 invaders which Germany could send against us within a month's time? We need a much larger force.

Captain Lindsay admits that "the Regular Army and the militia have characteristics peculiar to themselves." That is the identical justification for establishing a Regular U.S. Army Reserve, to promptly mobilize with the units of the Regular Army against any foreign enemy. The peculiar duty of the National Guard is the preservation of order within its own State; the manning of its own coast defenses, and repelling any attempt at an enemy's landing. The total force of its 116,000 would be totally inadequate for that duty.

He objects that the scheme is faulty in "the legality of the plan. The Constitution of the United States provides for a dual form of government, and only in those matters which have been expressly granted to the Federal government are the laws of Congress superior to those of the several States." He quotes Clause 16 of Article 1, Section 8, in support of the power of a State to appoint officers of the militia, as a reservation impliedly of any grant to the United States to organize an army to suit itself. But he seems to have overlooked Clause 12 of that same Section—"Congress shall have power \* \* \* to raise and support armies." The U.S. Supreme Court says: "Its control over the subject is plenary and exclusive. It can determine, without question from any State authority, how the armies shall be raised, \* \* \* the compensation he (the soldier) shall be allowed, \* \* \* and the service to which he shall be assigned."

If this is not authorizing just such a service as the reserves, then the Constitution and Supreme Court are valueless. Now let each State have as many National Guards as it is willing to support—and they all need a much larger force—but let the United States have the privilege and power given it by the Constitution. There need be no antagonisms between the two Services. The gist of the matter lies in the apparent desire among civilians to obtain "war honors and rank" without being willing to thoroughly learn the trade. The United States is acknowledged to have the best institution among nations for "properly and scientifically" training army officers, and to graduates of that institution should the honor and rank be given.

NAVAL VETERAN.

## A BUREAU OF DESERTIONS SUGGESTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Many causes have been suggested as reasons for desertions. But there will always be desertions, as has often been said, and as we all know. The Army should not be obliged to wait for a change of sentiment on the part of the people of the United States to remedy this evil. This change of public sentiment will come some day; probably when the diminutive military force of the United States has been soundly spanked, the national pride humiliated, and the public and private purses of the people lightened. Congress can fix this matter so as to bear good results at its next session—if it will.

Every soldier of three months' service has seen men desert. A dozen go; maybe one is brought back. Sometimes a man in desertion writes to a former comrade still in the Service of the good time he is having at home. No one has come for him; no one has given him the slightest trouble. The reviewing authorities in every military department have read in the evidence before general courts-martial how men have gone home, worked there, or loafed there until betrayed by some one wanting the reward offered, or until tired of idleness or work, the deserter applies for transportation back to his organization, or comes back at his own expense, to plead guilty to absence without leave. Comparatively few men are betrayed for the mere sake of the reward, and thus come to punishment. The chances of escaping detection or apprehension are overwhelmingly good, and are plentifully taken advantage of. This matter is made worse by many captains, glad to be rid of a "worthless" man. These captains are not doing their duty to the United States or to such men. They are losing sight of the fact that they are aiding and abetting a crime against the United States, of the most direful consequences. Many of these so-called "worthless" men, who very frequently become deserters, might be saved and render efficient service by a reasonable amount of tactful consideration and encouragement from their organization commanders. The War Department has offered a small reward for the apprehension and delivery of deserters—so small that most civil officers cannot afford to bother with it. Organization commanders, however energetic, under existing regulations and customs of the Service, can do little in the event of a desertion. Soldiers sent after deserters, whose only reward for success in the search is the illwill of comrades, become deaf, dumb and blind on such duty. If they could collect the rewards offered and paid to civilians in case of capture, more captures would result.

What the Army needs badly, and at once, is a bureau, organized for the apprehension of deserters. A central office in Washington, with an energetic officer as chief; a branch, centrally located in each division, presided over by a subaltern selected for his energy and interest in the Service, assisted by a good \$60 a month civilian clerk and an experienced detective. This bureau and its offices to be under the general supervision of the Military Secretary. Physical description and identification cards and records could be transmitted to this bureau to be used as required. Immediate and unremitting search and pursuit of every deserter, regardless of expense or time, to be insisted upon. Detectives to use Government transportation, so arranged for that orders

and the usual delay of the existing method is not necessary. No mileage should be paid, the detectives receiving regular pay and actual necessary expenses, both direct and indirect. There should be no inducements to prolong searches or journeys other than the determination to apprehend the deserter. A special reward of money, worth hustling for, should be paid annually to the detective making the largest number of captures.

Deserters, when apprehended, should be confined and kept entirely separate from other prisoners, with absolutely no opportunity for conversation or association with other prisoners not deserters.

The annual cost of such bureau, exclusive of transportation and telegraphic service and proper incidentals, might approximate \$50,000, viz:

Office rents, five division branches, \$250; furniture, initial cost, \$250; stationery, \$250; five clerks at \$60 per month, \$3,600; two clerks at \$75 per month, \$1,800; six detectives at \$150 per month, \$10,800; annual reward, \$500; total, \$17,450. Add to this transportation, etc., and expenses of pursuing deserters, \$30,000; grand total, \$47,450.

This bureau and the police department of the cities, by correspondence and friendly relations, could co-operate with each other, largely reducing the expenses of operation.

Within three years this bureau could be reduced to two branches, an eastern and western, and a reasonably short time thereafter the business of the bureau would probably shrink, so that a single office could handle the entire proposition.

With 6,533 desertions in the last year, the organization of a bureau of this kind would seem to be timely. The cost of operating such bureau might be very largely reduced if it could be arranged to utilize the services of the secret service detectives already in the Service of the United States in its different sections. But the main thing to be kept in view should be the prompt and relentless pursuit and punishment of deserters, so that desertion and its penalties would follow each other in the same measure as do offenses against the Treasury and Postal Departments and their punishments. When the public once learns that the Government is as determined to have deserters from the military and naval services as other offenders, less assistance and sympathy will be extended them. Very respectfully,

FRED J. HERMAN, 1st Lieut., 9th U.S. Cav.  
Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 8, 1905.

## A FURTHER PLEA FOR DENTAL SURGEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I noted, in your edition of Nov. 4, a letter from "A Friend," of the Dental Corps of the U.S. Army, setting forth the urgency of placing this corps upon a commissioned basis. The writer of the paragraph in your edition of Nov. 4 knows well the history of the Corps and the facts of the present conditions, and his tenets are well founded and reasonable. There can be no reasons why the dental surgeon should not be commissioned—and there are many reasons why he should be. Good men will not—if they know the true service—and those within—when they learn this status, will most certainly not remain any great length of time. Five years of severe trial have proven the two essential things—that the corps is a necessity, and that the members thereof have rendered most excellent and efficient service; therefore, for the good of the Service, and as a reward for past good service, and as a stimulus for the future, let us petition Congress, in the next session, to commission the dental surgeon.

AN AMERICAN.

London, England, Nov. 14, 1905.

## THEN AND NOW.

I. Aboard U.S.S. Jefferson, 1865.

Midshipman (to first lieutenant)—"Please, sir, some of my folks are just coming off, and I would like to —"

First Lieutenant—"You take that dingy and two after-guard niggers and go get sand."

Midshipman—"But, please sir, my folks are coming now, and —"

First Lieutenant (roaring)—"Is the Service going to the devil? Go to the cross-jack yard-arm at once; go up; outside of lift and brace. Stay there till I call you down."

(Midshipman dismally inspects his folks from that lofty position, while the marine at the gang-way warns them off.)

II. Aboard U.S.S. South Yonkers, 1905.

Midshipman (to executive officer)—"Goin' to have some girls off this afternoon; tea at 5. Drop in, woncher?"

Executive Officer—"Chawmed. Where you goin' to have it?"

Midshipman—"Oh, junior officers' reception saloon, I s'pose; ghastly place."

Executive Officer—"Demmet, deah boy, not there. Let's send the old man ashore and take the cabin."

(Has urgent wireless sent from the yard to the commanding officer who clears out. Delightful gathering and merry romp ensues. Next day "old man" mildly wonders how cake crumbs got into his cocked hat.)

P.B.

Sir Cyprian Bridge, accompanied by Mr. Philpott, both representing the Manila and Dagupan railway, the only line in the Philippines, are in Washington seeking a settlement of a claim held by the Manila and Dagupan company against this Government for damages sustained during the Filipino insurrection, when the American troops seized the railway for military purposes. The English estimate the damages at about \$1,500,000. The matter has been taken up by Secretaries Root and Taft, and is likely to be settled soon. The State Department has a plan for settlement, not divulged, which may do away with the necessity of making a money payment. If it is found necessary to settle the claim with cash it is likely that the negotiations will take months, as it will be necessary to go over all of the old and complicated records so that it may be determined just what damage was inflicted on the property of the road by American soldiers. The natives tore up a great deal of track during the insurrection, and destroyed other railroad property, in their efforts to stop the advance of the Americans.

The French government, through its Council of Ministers at Paris, has accepted the invitation to be represented at the celebration to be held in the vicinity of Jamestown, Va., in 1907, in commemoration of the Jamestown settlement. A French squadron will be sent to Hampton Roads to participate in the naval celebration.



## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The First Presbyterian church of Leavenworth, Kans., was the scene of one of the most beautiful wedding ceremonies on Nov. 29 that has ever taken place within its history, when Miss Geraldine Taylor, only daughter of Mrs. Minnie Caldwell Taylor, and granddaughter of ex-Senator and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, and Lieut. Clarence Osborne Sherrill, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., and aide to Gen. J. Franklin Bell, were married. The church was ablaze with light, and its decorations were carried out in an elaborate and artistic manner. Prior to the ceremony a beautiful recital was rendered. The ushers came first, led by Capt. Raymond Sheldon, 18th Inf., and Lieut. T. H. Dillon, C.E., who were followed by Lieut. W. H. Smith, 13th U.S. Cav., and Lieut. J. H. Barnard, 5th U.S. Cav. The bridesmaids came in pairs, Miss Mary Sherrill, of Raleigh, N.C., sister of the groom, walking with Miss Margaret Gallagher, and Miss Helen Phelps with Miss Mary Denton. The maids wore princess robes of white net and carried large bouquets of pink chrysanthemums. The maid of honor, Miss D. Piazza Roberts, of Denver, Col., came in alone and wore a gown of white chiffon over white silk, with an arm bouquet of pink roses. Immediately following was the bride with her grandfather, the Hon. Alexander Caldwell. She wore an exquisite toilette of white chiffon cloth, heavily embroidered over white satin. The gown became its wearer perfectly. The veil which fell about her in misty folds was of tulle, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and bride roses. The groom's best man was Lieut. C. F. Cox, 11th U.S. Cav., and the officiating clergyman was Dr. W. N. Page, pastor emeritus of the church. The gaiety of the occasion was entered into at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Caldwell on North Broadway, where several hundred guests from the city and post gathered for the reception which followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell and Mrs. Taylor received with the bride and groom. The spacious and handsome rooms were gorgeous in their bridal array of palms, ferns and chrysanthemums. There were many magnificent wedding gifts, which came from all over the country, among them being American beauty roses and lawn carnations from the President and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, to whom Lieutenant Sherrill had been one of the White House aides for several years. Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrill left at ten o'clock for a short wedding journey, and on their return will reside at Fort Leavenworth. The bride's traveling gown was a stylish tailor suit of heliotrope broadcloth, with toque of the same color. The bride's gifts to her maids were gold enamel collar pins, and Lieutenant Sherrill's remembrances to his attendants were gold stick pins. Among those present at the reception were Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Major and Mrs. Eben Swift, Capt. and Mrs. Peter Murray, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Normoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Hartman, Capt. and Mrs. Burr, of Rock Island Arsenal; Mrs. D. Webster, of Manila; Major and Mrs. J. B. Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon, Lieutenant Conger, Capt. and Mrs. Arrasmith, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Colonel Hall, the Misses Hall, Lieutenants King, Joyce, Fitch, Hughes and Ryan, Capt. Ryan and Mrs. Maude Banister, of Fort Riley.

Midshipman Webb R. Raudenbush, U.S.N., and Miss Florence H. Miller were married at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 28.

The engagement has been announced of Lieut. Clement Hale Wright, 2d Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Laura A. Mitchell, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Frank G. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, O.

Mrs. George A. Deering announces the engagement of her only daughter, Miss Katherine Deering, to William Barrett Ridgely, the Controller of the Currency. No date has yet been set for the wedding, but it is expected to take place in the winter. Miss Deering is a sister of Paymr. George A. Deering, U.S.N. She has traveled much abroad, speaks several languages and is particularly adapted to the social life of the capital. Mr. Ridgely's first wife, who was a daughter of Senator Cullom, of Illinois, died three years ago, leaving two daughters, Miss Catherine Cullom Ridgely and Miss Eleanor Ridgely, the former well known in society and the latter still at school.

Mr. and Mrs. Doran, of St. Paul, Minn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace Doran, to Capt. A. T. Marx, U.S. Marine Corps. The wedding will take place Dec. 11, after which they will spend several weeks in Southern California before Captain Marx reports for duty as the commanding officer of marines at the naval training station, San Francisco.

The engagement has just been announced of Miss Helen Clubb, daughter of Mrs. Samuel C. Clubb, of St. Louis, to Mr. Pauling Foote Sellers, of Buffalo, N.Y., a brother of Lieut. D. C. Sellers, U.S.N., whose marriage to Miss Anita Evans occurred last month. His father was the late Brevet Major Sellers, U.S.A.; his mother, formerly Miss Foote, of Philadelphia, being now through a second marriage the wife of Col. W. T. Duggan. The wedding will take place in St. Louis early in January.

Lieut. Duncan M. Wood, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Reed were married at Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 7.

The announcement was recently made in San Francisco of the engagement of Miss Emelie Geraldine Reed, of that city, to Mr. Herbert Baldwin, son of the late Lieut. Col. W. H. Baldwin, Deputy Commissary General, who died in Manila on Aug. 28, 1905. No date has been set for the wedding, but it will probably take place early in the spring.

Miss Amy Van Nostrand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Van Nostrand, of Hillside avenue, Orange, N.J., and Lieut. Torrey Borden Maghee, 24th U.S. Inf., were married on Nov. 28 at All Saints' church, Orange. The bride, in white embroidered Canton crepe and duchess lace, tulle veil and Southern jessamine in her hair, was given away by her father. She carried a prayer book, reading from which the Bishop of Porto Rico married them. The maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Child, of Chicago, formerly of Orange, wore white peau de soie trimmed with gold, and carried white chrysanthemums. The bridegroom and his best man, Lieut. Nathan Horowitz, Art. Corps, U.S.A., from Fort Wadsworth, were in full dress uniform. The ushers were Harold T. Van Nostrand, Jr., brother of the bride; Erving Vidau and Alfred Nicolovius, of Brooklyn, and Richard Lawrence, of New York. The procession entered to the Lohengrin and left the church to Mendelssohn march. The church was beautifully decorated with palms and chrysanthemums by the altar guild, of which the bride was a member. A small reception followed at which were only 150 relatives and friends. The couple received under a draped American flag and the house decorations were of green and white. The presents were numerous and elegant. Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee left for Fort Missoula, Mont.,

the post of the Lieutenant. They will leave shortly with the regiment for the Philippines.

Miss Isabelle Lindsay Johnson, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Philip C. Johnson, U.S.N., was married in Washington, D.C., Dec. 6, to Mr. Alfred Ernest Steel, British Consul in Chili. On account of a difference in faith, Mr. Steel being an Episcopalian and the bride a Roman Catholic, the service was performed in the bride's home in M street, where a beautiful improvised altar was erected by a Parisian architect. The altar, with its green and white floral decorations and quantities of candles surrounding the crucifix, made a beautiful background for the scene. The bride's gown was of white chiffon cloth, with trimming of antique point lace, with which she wore a tulle veil and orange blossoms. She was attended by little Miss Elsie Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Sherman, of New York, and given away by her uncle, Mr. Eastman Johnson, the artist of New York. Mr. Edward Danson, of London, England, served as best man for his cousin, Mr. Steel. Among those present at the reception which followed were Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schley, U.S.N., and many other Navy officers who were friends of the bride's father. Mr. and Mrs. Steel will sail Dec. 16 for Chili.

The engagement and prospective wedding is announced of Miss Edith Upham to Lieut. Robert E. Boyers, 15th U.S. Inf. Miss Upham is a daughter of the late Capt. F. K. Upham, 1st U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Upham; and her brothers are Lieut. F. B. Upham, of the Navy, and Lieut. J. S. Upham, of the 15th U.S. Infantry. The wedding is set for an early date in January, to take place at Mrs. Upham's home in Los Angeles, California.

Miss Eleanor Kearny Carr, daughter of the late ex-Gov. Elias Carr, of North Carolina, was married in Washington, D.C., Dec. 6, to Capt. Hugh Lovell Matthews, U.S.M.C. Only a family party, with a few personal friends of the couple, were present at the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Dr. McKim. The ceremony was hastened by Captain Matthews's orders to proceed to Panama, where his wife will follow in early January.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Gen. Charles R. Dennis, for a quarter of a century quartermaster general of the Brigade of Rhode Island Militia up to the year 1898, died at the Parade Street Hospital, Providence, R.I., Dec. 2, after two weeks' illness. General Dennis was born in Providence in 1829. At the outbreak of the Civil War General Dennis enlisted in Co. D, 1st Regiment, Rhode Island Detached Militia, being mustered in as ensign, and serving with the regiment for three months. His most conspicuous military service, however, was for the State in the militia in which he took an enthusiastic interest. In 1873 he was commissioned as quartermaster general of the brigade, and for twenty-five years uninterruptedly continued in charge of the office. He was also at one time colonel of the 1st Light Infantry Regiment, and at the time of his death was a member of the commission in charge of the erection of the new State armory in Providence. General Dennis was prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of What Cheer Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of Calvary Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar.

The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Love Skerrett, widow of Rear Admiral Joseph S. Skerrett, U.S.N., who died at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C., Nov. 28, following an operation, took place Nov. 29 from the residence of Frederick W. Matteson, No. 1708 P street, N.W., and interment was made in Arlington Cemetery. Mrs. Skerrett was a daughter of Col. Algernon Sidney Taylor, U.S. Marine Corps, and a granddaughter of John S. Meehan, who was the first librarian of Congress. She is survived by the following sons and daughters: Mrs. Frederick W. Matteson, of Washington; Mrs. David Milne, Philadelphia; Mrs. Wills, wife of Lieut. David B. Wills, U.S.M.C.; Joseph S. Skerrett, of Washington, and Robert G. Skerrett, who is in Berlin. All except the latter were present at Mrs. Skerrett's death.

Mrs. Emily N. Blackford, mother of Lieut. Charles M. Blackford, 6th U.S. Inf., died at Staunton, Va., Nov. 29.

Mrs. Carrie A. Holman, mother of the late Lieut. Frederic R. Holman, U.S.N., died at Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 29, in the seventieth year of her age. Mrs. Holman maintained an interest in the Navy service up to the time of her death and was a constant reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Lieutenant Holman died on board the U.S.S. Celtic Aug. 13, 1902.

Mr. R. B. Moriarity, who died at Morristown, N.J., Nov. 26, was a brother of Lieut. Ambrose I. Moriarity, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Wm. E. Flynn, wife of Captain Flynn, 8th U.S. Cav.

First Lieut. John C. Walshe, U.S.A., retired, died at Syracuse, N.Y., Dec. 6. Lieutenant Walshe served as private, sergeant and first sergeant, Co. I, 19th Infantry, from Dec. 20, 1869, to Dec. 20, 1874; as private and sergeant, Signal Corps, from Jan. 15, 1875, to April 27, 1883, on which date he was appointed second lieutenant, Signal Corps, in which he served until Feb. 7, 1891, when he accepted an appointment as second lieutenant, 10th Cavalry. He was retired from active service Feb. 24, 1891, with the rank of first lieutenant, by reason of disability incurred in line of duty.

Mrs. Elenor E. Lutz, who died at Shadeland, Indiana, Dec. 4, was the mother of Capt. William J. Lutz, 28th U.S. Inf.

Mr. Woodbury Kane, well known as a yachtsman and amateur sportsman, died suddenly in New York city Dec. 4 from angina pectoris, following an attack of neuritis. When the war with Spain came Mr. Kane enlisted as a private with the Rough Riders. He was quickly made a corporal. When the regiment had to leave their horses behind at Tampa he made it a present of two quick firing guns and was made a lieutenant in charge of one of them. He was mustered out as a captain, promoted for gallantry on the field. His brother, De Lancey A. Kane, is a graduate of West Point and resigned from the Army in 1869 as a second lieutenant in the 1st Cavalry. Another brother is S. Nicholson Kane, a graduate of the Naval Academy in 1866, resigned in 1868, and served as ensign and lieutenant in the Navy during the war with Spain.

Brig. Gen. Morris C. Foote, U.S.A., retired, died on Dec. 6 at Geneva, Switzerland. General Foote served as private in Co. C, 44th N.Y. Volunteer Infantry, from Sept. 3, 1861, to June 20, 1862; as second lieutenant, 92d N.Y. Volunteer Infantry, from June 21, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1864, when he was honorably mustered out. He was appointed first lieutenant, 121st N.Y. Volunteer Infantry, March 26, 1865; brevetted captain April 6, 1865, and honorably mustered out July 17, 1865. He was appointed second lieutenant, 9th Infantry, May 7, 1866;

promoted first lieutenant March 7, 1867; promoted captain Jan. 26, 1883; promoted major, 21st Infantry, Aug. 11, 1898; transferred to 9th Infantry, Sept. 26, 1898; promoted lieutenant colonel Feb. 2, 1901; transferred to 1st Infantry April 11, 1902; promoted colonel 28th Infantry, April 15, 1902, and appointed brigadier general Feb. 18, 1903. He also served as Commissary of Subsistence, U.S. Volunteers, with the rank of major, from July 22, 1898, to Sept. 27, 1898. He was retired from active service Feb. 19, 1903, under the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1882, at his own request, having served over forty years.

## PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of Surg. Alfred G. Grunwell, U.S.N., at Erie, Pa., Nov. 26.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Terhune, U.S.N., was a guest at Hotel Wolcott, New York city, Dec. 4.

Major L. W. V. Kennon, 10th U.S. Inf., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York city, Dec. 6.

Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, U.S.N., was among the guests at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York city, Dec. 6.

A daughter, Pauline Virginia, was born to the wife of Lieut. A. H. Buhner, U.S.R.C.S., at Milwaukee, Wis., on Nov. 28, 1905.

Capt. Wilbur E. Dove, U.S.A., retired, recruiting officer at Albany, N.Y., has been confined to the Albany City Hospital, suffering with typhoid fever since Nov. 25.

At a regular meeting of Acker Post, G.A.R., at St. Paul, Minn., on Dec. 1, Major Frank D. Garretty, U.S.A., retired, was unanimously elected post commander for the ensuing year.

A son was born to the wife of Mr. J. W. Hinkley, Jr., at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Dec. 6. Mr. Hinkley was formerly a captain in the Artillery Corps, U.S.A., and resigned from the Army in January last.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Cowin entertained at Thanksgiving dinner Gen. and Mrs. Theodore J. Wint, Major and Mrs. M. Grey Zalinski, and their son, Lieut. W. B. Cowin, 3d U.S. Cav., late aide to General Wint. Lieutenant Cowin sails for the Philippines with his regiment Dec. 15.

Dr. Penneck B. Rogers, son of Gen. W. P. Rogers, U.S.A., was the successful candidate in a recent competitive examination for a position on the house staff of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, New York city. Doctor Rogers was congratulated upon the excellence of his examination.

Dr. Andrew P. Biddle, of Detroit, arrived in Washington, D.C., a few days since, to meet his brother, Capt. William S. Biddle, U.S.A., military attaché, American Embassy, Berlin, Germany, who has arrived on a six weeks' leave to the States. They are both the guests of Col. John Biddle, U.S.A., engineer commissioner of the district.

It has been officially announced that Field Marshal Lord Roberts, of the British army, has resigned from the committee for imperial defense, in order to take up the organization throughout the country of the work connected with his proposals for a universal military training. Viscount Esher, deputy governor of Windsor Castle, and Lieut. Gen. Sir John French, commander of the 1st Army Corps at Aldershot, have been requested to act on the committee for imperial defense.

In the October number of The Buckeye, the bright little monthly published on the U.S.S. Ohio, flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, appears an interesting account of the voyage of Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, from Taku, China, to Chemulpo, Corea. Miss Roosevelt and the members of the party boarded the Ohio at Taku September 17. Of the trip The Buckeye says in part: "During the voyage the party was entertained one afternoon with a sparring exhibition. One contest of five rounds between Gus Tabel, plumber and fitter, and Frank Crowley, seaman, and another between Tabel and M. D. Neely, seaman. The entertainment was lively and Miss Roosevelt appeared to take an unusual interest in the bout. In the evening a special musical program was rendered by the ship's band."

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ellicott, U.S.N., entertained at bridge at their home in Washington, D.C., Dec. 1, their guests including Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George F. Elliott, U.S.M.C.; Gen. and Mrs. Geo. C. Reid, U.S.M.C.; Comdr. and Mrs. Eberle, Mrs. Randolph Harrison, Mrs. J. J. Knapp, Capt. and Mrs. Harold J. Reisinger, Major and Mrs. McLenore, Lieutenant Walker, Lieutenant Commander Glennon and Miss Glennon, Lieut. and Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Charles F. Williams, Mrs. Robert Boyd, of San Juan, Porto Rico; Miss E. Evans, of Baltimore; Capt. and Mrs. Briggs, Dr. and Mrs. Briggs, Jr.; Miss Farrell, Miss Sterne and Mr. Charles Sterne, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Menocal, Mrs. Conway, Lieutenant Lang, Major and Mrs. Lejume, Miss Burtough, the Misses Stone and Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Stone.

Mrs. Herbert Arthur White gave a very delightful reception at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for her friend, Mrs. George F. Trapper, of Chicago, on Tuesday, Nov. 28, from four to six. Mesdames Boughton, Crawford, Davis, Hanna, Mitchell, Saltzman and Troit assisted. "Her beautiful home was a bower of green Southern smilax," writes a correspondent. "The serving table was charming in its rich embroidered linen and floral center piece of pink carnations and white, feathery stavia—all softly lighted by four artistic electrolights. The pink, white and green of the decorations and of the ladies' gowns all blended into one symphony of color. Among those present were: Mesdames Paulding, Erwin, Beach, Howell, Young, Ely, Baldwin, Bates, Butts, Murray, Lawton, Rose, Beck, Clayton, Clark, Cunningham, Baker, Gordon, Knowles, McCullough, Musgrave, Johnson, Raymond, Spaulding, Steele, Tebbetts, Walsh, Wieser, Smith and Youngberg."

Gen. Henry T. Allen, Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, and captain, 6th U.S. Cavalry, was, with Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, the guest of the handsomest and most elaborate reception given in Lexington this season, the host being Col. Roger Williams. The most prominent men from the capital, Louisville, Cincinnati, Lexington and numerous other cities were among the guests. The beautiful home of Colonel Williams on East Main street was brilliant with lights and charmingly decorated with plants and flowers, and the gathering of the distinguished guests and old friends was greatly enjoyed. Supper was served in the dining room at a table decorated with exquisite beauty. The center piece was a large basket filled with pink rosebuds and at the ends on the massive silver mirrors were tall silver candelabra holding white candles. The beauty of the table was enhanced by the elegant dishes served in numerous courses, and throughout the entire evening hot scotch and punch were drunk to elegant toasts. General Allen is a Kentuckian by birth, being a native of Sharpsburg, and was in Lexington as the guest of Colonel Williams.



Major H. H. Benham, U.S.A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York city, Dec. 4.

Col. Walter Howe, U.S.A., was reported among the guests at Hotel Navarre, New York city, Dec. 4.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Logan, U.S.N., is to proceed to Colon, Panama, to command a party for special duty there.

A Manila correspondent writes that Mrs. Kennedy has recovered sufficiently from a severe illness, in which for many days her life was in danger, to be out again.

Lieut. Comdr. S. Arnold, U.S.N., who arrived home from the Asiatic Station a short time since, is at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment and observation.

Lieut. F. L. Sandos, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the West Virginia, will be the executive and navigating officer of Don Juan de Austria, ordered in commission at Portsmouth, N.H.

Mrs. Byrne, wife of Gen. C. C. Byrne, has returned to Washington after a seven months' sojourn abroad. Her daughter and her sister, Mrs. A. McD. McCook, are spending the winter in Europe.

Miss Olga Converse, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Converse, U.S.N., was among the bridesmaids at the marriage of Miss Whiting and Mr. Willauer, at St. Thomas' church, Washington, D.C., on Dec. 5.

Capt. Frank H. Lawton, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., who has been on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., is a recent arrival at Hot Springs, Ark., where he will undergo a course of treatment at the Army and Navy Hospital.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.L. U.S., will be held at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Tuesday evening, Dec. 12, 1905. After dinner, Companion Brig. Gen. Michael R. Morgan, U.S.A., retired, will read a paper entitled "Types and Traditions."

Mrs. Alexander D. Schenck and Miss Elizabeth Schenck, who have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Upton Birnie, Jr., at Fort Worden since the death of Colonel Schenck, are now at the Presidio of San Francisco with Capt. and Mrs. William C. Davis.

Comdr. Harry H. Holsey, U.S.N., has relinquished his duties as supervisor of New York harbor, to assume command of the Glacier, which is bound for the Asiatic Station to tow the drydock Dewey. Lieut. Comdr. L. R. De Steiguer has been assigned to temporary duty as supervisor of the harbor, New York.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., and wife; Major and Mrs. E. B. Babbitt and Capt. and Mrs. S. L. H. Slocum, U.S.A., were at Sydney, Australia, Oct. 30 last, and are due at Manila Dec. 27. They have had a fine outing with lots of sea life, and upon arrival at Manila will have spent fifty-five days on the water.

A Spanish decoration, Medal Order of Merit, with raised image of St. Joseph on one side, was lost either at the Army and Navy football game at Princeton, or on the train to New York after the game, by Lieut. C. R. Lewis, 23d Inf., who is stationed at Fort Ontario, N.Y. Lieutenant Lewis would be glad to hear from anyone who has found such a medal.

While Major Gen. W. R. Shafter, U.S.A., was sitting in a Pullman car in a train which was leaving Bakersfield, Cal., Dec. 11, the window was shattered and broken glass showered about the passengers. It was reported that an attempt had been made to kill General Shafter, but he declared that the missile was not a bullet, as at first stated, but a piece of rock.

None had a more enjoyable dinner on Thanksgiving Day served than Co. H, 2d Battalion, U.S. Engineer Corps, stationed at Washington, D.C., under the personal supervision of Lieut. Edward M. Markham, commanding. Although his time and attention were demanded at his home by the two new arrivals and future applicants for the Military Academy, yet he found time enough to look after the wants of his men.

One of the principal contributors to that admirable magazine of out of door life, Country Life in America, is Mr. Arthur Radcliffe Dugmore, a young Englishman domesticated in this country, whose brother is a lieutenant commander, in command of one of the vessels of the British navy. In the handsome Christmas double number of Country Life Mr. Dugmore has fifty-seven photo-illustrations of Canadian life in winter.

Mrs. Leavitt C. Logan, her daughters, Miss Elsie and Miss Georgiana, sailed for the Philippines on the transport Logan Nov. 25. They are going to Manila, where they will join Captain Logan, who is in command of the battleship Ohio, now in Philippine waters. Mrs. Logan and her daughters expect to go up to Japan next spring and will return to the States upon the expiration of Captain Logan's term of sea duty, in about eight months.

Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar, at present executive officer of the Galveston, will be assigned soon to command the despatch boat Dolphin, succeeding Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Gibbons, who has been ordered to London to relieve Capt. C. H. Stockton as naval attaché of the American Embassy to the Court of St. James. Lieutenant Commander Edgar was selected to command the Dolphin on account of his meritorious service, particularly while executive officer of the Galveston. Captain Stockton has been ordered home to await orders.

A very beautiful progressive dinner was given recently by Lieut. and Mrs. Haydn S. Cole, U.S.A., retired, at their charming home on Dayton avenue, St. Paul, Minn., in honor of their guests, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. L. W. Cooke, 26th Inf. The house and tables were tastefully decorated with ferns, smilax and red roses; the lights were softened with red shades, making a pleasing effect. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Cooke, Judge and Mrs. Lusk, Judge and Mrs. Langford, Prof. and Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Fogg, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Abbott, Major R. L. Bullard, 28th Inf.; Major and Mrs. Albert Todd, Military Secretary; Mrs. Mense, Mrs. Trowbridge and Mrs. Neely. Col. and Mrs. Cooke left on Nov. 26 for a brief stay at French Lick Springs, Indiana, before joining the Colonel's regiment at Fort Sam Houston.

Gen. and Mrs. Greely, U.S.A., have been entertaining in Washington the Rev. Charles Lawrence Adams, the fiancé of their daughter, Miss Adola. The wedding will probably take place in the spring. Miss Rose Greely, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Greely, whose debut took place Dec. 2, was greeted by a large circle of the family acquaintance and was the recipient of many congratulatory messages by word and by flowers. She was daintily dressed in white mull and lace and carried from her multitude of flowers a bunch of pink roses. Miss Newlands, Miss Sylvia Wilder, Miss Perkins, Miss Lucy Adee, Miss Marcia Butler assisted Mrs. and the Misses Greely in their hospitalities, and Mrs. Tittmann and Miss Lindsay presided in the dining room. While the Army contingent was largely represented, residential society, with the notabilities also of the diplomatic and official world, paid tribute to the debutante.

Col. C. B. Hall, U.S.A., was reported among the guests at Hotel Navarre, New York city, Dec. 3.

Comdr. Frank H. Eldridge, U.S.N., and Mrs. Eldridge have taken an apartment at the Highlands, Washington, D.C.

Col. William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") has been appointed instructor to the Balloon Companies of the British Royal Engineers.

Comdr. William B. Caperton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Caperton are passing a month in Washington, D.C., from his station in St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Helen Hatfield, daughter of Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, U.S.A., has decided to study art this winter, and has gone to Baltimore, Md., for that purpose.

Camp Manhattan No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, will hold its annual reception and review at the Lexington avenue Opera House Monday evening, Dec. 11.

General and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., left New York for Washington, D.C., Dec. 8, to be the guests of Major and Mrs. Edward Burr, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

Capt. William A. Campbell, U.S.A., retired, has purchased a substantial residence of ten rooms on Vick Park, B. Rochester, N.Y., and will occupy it with his family on May 1, 1906.

Contract Surg. Samuel A. Greenwell, U.S.A., arrived at Fort Morgan, Ala., this week from Fort Barrancas, for temporary duty while Contract Surg. William J. Enders is on leave.

Miss Myra Phelps, of Baltimore, is visiting Mrs. J. J. Almy, at 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C. Miss Almy is visiting friends in Philadelphia for a week or ten days.

Mrs. Colt, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Converse, U.S.N., will visit in Washington during the Christmas holidays. Miss Olga Converse was on Dec. 2 in New York on a short visit.

Capt. William S. Cowles, U.S.N., will leave Washington, D.C., in a few days to inspect the navy yards at Boston, Mass., and Portsmouth, N.H., with special regard to the coaling plants.

Mrs. Richard Wayne Parker entertained at a tea at her home in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 6, to introduce her second daughter, Miss Eleanor Wayne Parker. Miss Parker is a niece of Col. James Parker, U.S.A.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., is at present a guest of General Lord Kitchener, British commander-in-chief of India, at the military maneuvers on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India. About 57,000 troops are engaged in the maneuvers.

Capt. Floyd W. Harris, 4th U.S. Cav., retiring military attaché of the American Embassy in Vienna, had a farewell audience with Emperor Franz Josef Dec. 7, after which he left for the United States to join his regiment. At the same time Lieut. John McClintock, 9th U.S. Cav., who succeeds Captain Harris, was presented to the Emperor and has assumed the duties of military attaché.

Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, has notified the Secretary of War of his desire to appoint Major Cassius E. Gillette, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Filtration of Philadelphia, Pa., and asks that the officer be granted leave for the purpose of accepting the appointment. Secretary Taft has decided that he is without authority to grant the request, but, being favorably disposed toward it, will submit the matter to Congress for action.

Mrs. Converse, wife of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon in Washington, D.C., Dec. 6, Mrs. Bacon, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State; Mrs. Newberry, wife of Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Burroughs, Mrs. Ryan, wife of the naval attaché of the British Embassy; Mrs. Schroeder, Mrs. Payton Russel, Mrs. Southerland, Mrs. Hutchins, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Hodges and Mme. de Pederneras, wife of the military attaché of the Brazilian Embassy.

Now that the body of John Paul Jones rests on the soil he did so much to defend, all sorts of relics and mementoes are cropping up in various parts of the world. The latest find comes from Paris, and Mr. C. A. H. Bartlett, formerly of New York, but now of Paris, France, has offered on behalf of the present owners, in that city, to sell to the United States Government a collection of relics of the great sailor, John Paul Jones. In the collection are included the sword and pistols he wore during his last cruise on the coast of England. It is not known what reply will be sent to Mr. Bartlett.

On Thanksgiving Day, on the beautiful links of the Washington Golf Club, near Fort Myer, Va., Major Eugene F. Ladd, Military Secretary, defeated Capt. Jay J. Morrow, C.E., in the finals of the club's fall handicap tournament. The match, being a handicap one, Captain Morrow was required to concede seven strokes, and the score being all even at eighteen holes, nine extra holes were played, Major Ladd winning on the twenty-sixth green by two up and one to play. The Washington Golf Club contains many Army officers, as it shows them the courtesy of waiving the payment of an initiation fee. The Army was well represented in the fall tournament (besides the two finalists) by Gen. J. G. Butler, retired; Col. C. P. Miller, Q.M.D. and Gen. Staff; Major H. J. Gallagher, Comsy. Dept., and Capt. Philip Reade, Gen. Staff. Both finalists received handsome trophies, Major Ladd winning a handsome cup, decorated by one of the Army members of the club, and Captain Morrow a handsome flask, offered by the club.

Mr. Root, Secretary of War, presided at the first annual meeting of the American National Red Cross Society in Washington, D.C., Dec. 5. Branches have been established in fifteen States and in the Philippines, and in many of the States subordinate societies have been organized or are about to be organized. These officers were elected: Secretary of War Taft, president; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury C. H. Keep, treasurer; Asst. Attorney Gen. J. C. McReynolds, counselor, and Charles L. Magee, secretary. Rear Admiral W. K. Van Reypen, U.S.N., reviewing the work of the organization, urged efforts toward an increase of membership and announced that the society was without any outstanding indebtedness. California, it was stated, raised \$180,000, which was spent for the benefit of soldiers in the Philippines. Col. W. C. Sanger reported that New York has a branch society of six hundred members. Lieut. Col. J. Van Rensselaer Hoff, Med. Dept., U.S.A., observer of the fighting in the Far East, in a brief address on the Russian Red Cross, paid a high tribute to that organization. Among the members of the Central Committee are Rear Admiral Van Reypen, U.S.N.; Surgeon General O'Reilly, U.S.A.; Med. Dir. John C. Boyd, U.S.N.; Gen. Charles Bird, U.S.A.; Col. W. C. Sanger, and Miss Mabel T. Boardman.

Lieut. Nicholas J. Halpine, U.S.N., retired, has been granted one year's leave, with permission to leave the United States.

Major Charles E. Morse, U.S.A., retired, sails on Saturday, Dec. 9, for England, where he expects to spend the winter.

Mrs. and the Misses Porter, wife and daughters of Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., have returned to their home, 1732 I street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Following a pleasant tour of special duty, on board the Amphitrite and attached to the naval station of Guantanamo, Cuba, Ensign Charles L. Bruff, U.S.N., has been ordered to the battleship Missouri.

The Army and Navy League will give an amateur play in the Belasco Theater, Washington, D.C., Monday, Dec. 18. Army and Navy people are buying up the boxes and planning many supper parties to follow.

Mrs. George Batte, of Norfolk, Va., is staying with her niece, Miss Esther Byrnes, daughter of Surg. James C. Byrnes, U.S.N., at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., at Dr. Byrnes's residence, Sampson row.

Col. Luigi Lomia, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has left Fort Baker, Cal., on four months' leave, with the purpose of returning at the expiration. His address will be, care of C. D. Robinett, 35 Liberty avenue, New Rochelle, N.Y.

Major and Mrs. Boughton entertained at Fort Leavenworth on Thanksgiving with a dinner of eight. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. White and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Tapper, of Chicago; Major Squires, and Lieut. John Cocke.

Chaplain Curtis H. Dickens, U.S.N., was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church at Newport, R.I., on Dec. 5. Chaplain Dickens was appointed chaplain while pastor of the Universalist Church in Portsmouth, N.S., and recently changed to the Episcopal faith.

Gen. Luke E. Wright, Governor of the Philippines, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, Dec. 5, en route to his home at Memphis, Tenn., and to Washington. The primary object of his visit is to be in Washington when the bids for the construction of railroads in the islands are opened. He speaks very hopefully of conditions in the Philippines.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., and Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., were among the guests and speakers at the meeting of the Entertainment Club held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening, where the British Minister and his wife were the guests of honor. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford presided, and greeted Sir Mortimer Durand, who spoke at some length, giving an account of interesting experiences in his career.

Mrs. Arthur Cranston, wife of Captain Cranston, Q.M., U.S.A., now on the transport Dix, will spend December on the Pacific coast to join Captain Cranston on his arrival from Manila. Capt. and Mrs. Cranston were married in September at Seattle, Wash., the bride being Miss Marcia Paschal. At that time, as stated on the wedding cards, Mrs. Cranston expected to be at 1503 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D.C., after Dec. 1, but her return East is deferred.

Mrs. James H. Sands, wife of Admiral Sands, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., has Wednesdays for her day at home. Mrs. Barton, wife of Comdr. J. K. Barton, has Mondays. The Misses Katharine and Agnes Walton, daughter of Med. Dir. T. C. Walton, also have Mondays. Mrs. Walton has Tuesdays. Mrs. Allen M. Cook, wife of Lieutenant Cook, flat 2, Goldsborough row, Naval Academy, has the first and third Thursdays of every month.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickinson, U.S.N., and the officers of the battleship Texas, monitors Arkansas, Nevada and Florida, were entertained at tea at the Charleston Country Club, Charleston, S.C., on the afternoon of Nov. 30, and on the evening of the same day, they were special guests of the St. Andrew's Society, which was celebrating its 176th anniversary with a handsome banquet at the Charleston Hotel. Admiral Dickinson responded to the toast, "The Navy." The vessels were visited by hundreds of people.

Among those attending the tea given by Mrs. D. J. Craigie in Washington, D.C., this week in honor of Mrs. Hatfield, wife of Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, U.S.A., were: Gen. John M. Wilson, Admiral and Mrs. Manney, Miss Julia Wilson, Mrs. Leach, Miss Carrie Morgan, Colonel Koerper, U.S.A., Mrs. and Miss Koerper, General Davis and Mrs. Davis, Gen. W. P. Hall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hall, Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., Lieutenant Craigie, U.S.A., the Misses Goodwin, Miss Veazie, Col. William P. Duval, U.S.A., Mrs. Duval, and others.

As an additional assistant to the paymaster on duty at Cavite, P.I., Asst. Paymr. R. K. Van Mater, U.S.N., has been ordered to that station, and will see his first actual duty in Asiatic waters. He was graduated from the School of Application last summer, at Washington. Cavite has become one of the important posts for the Navy Pay Corps, and the force, generally inadequate, will soon be augmented until the accounts and business of the station are in the same condition of completeness as the other stations of the world under the administration of the Pay Corps of the U.S. Navy.

Chaplain George D. Rice, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., announces an entertainment at that post on the evening of Dec. 11 by St. Mark's Church, of Chicago, under the direction of Rev. Z. M. Corbe. Talent of an exceedingly high order will take part in the program. Other entertainments include the following: Christmas entertainment, Dec. 25, by Boswell Manufacturing Company, of Chicago; evening in magic in January, by C. H. Warren; lecture on India in January, by W. E. Hopkins; entertainment in February, by Balatha College Glee Club, director, Chief Master Muller, and minstrels in February. Chaplain Rice is quite an artist, and each of his circulars is executed by pen in different colored inks, with some artistic sketch.

Mrs. Charles Laird, wife of Captain Laird, U.S.N., entertained very charmingly at cards at her residence in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 1, in honor of Miss Henrietta Meade. Hearts was the game played, and the first ladies' prize, a tea cloth, was awarded to Miss Meade, while Capt. N. G. Burton, U.S.M.C., secured the gentlemen's prize, a silver pencil. Miss Josephine Porter was given the ladies' booby, a trinket, and to Mr. Gregory was presented a postal card album, as the gentlemen's booby. Mrs. Laird's guests were Mrs. Paulding, Miss Meade, Miss Josephine Porter, of Spring Lake, N.J.; Misses Virginia and Grace Willits, Misses Helen and Ethel Harrington, Naval Constr. Lawrence S. Adams, U.S.N.; Dr. Oman, U.S.N.; Capt. N. G. Burton, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Hutchinson, U.S.N.; Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory, U.S.N., and Paymr. W. G. Neill.



Rear Admiral J. G. Eaton, U.S.N., has taken a house in Washington, D.C., at 1405 Twenty-first street.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles T. Leeds, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Brookline, Mass., Dec. 5.

Pay Dir. I. G. Hobbs, U.S.N., with his wife and daughter, intends to spend the winter at Santa Barbara, Cal.

A daughter to the wife of Sergt. First Class James F. Hamner, H.C., was born at Boise Barracks, Idaho, Dec. 1.

Asst. Paymr. William T. Sypher, U.S.N., has been directed to report at the Portsmouth Navy Yard for duty on board the Don Juan de Austria.

Rear Admiral Frank Curtis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Curtis, have returned to Washington, D.C., from New York, and have taken quarters at the Cairo for the winter.

Col. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., is once again on duty in Washington, D.C., with the General Staff, having been relieved from treatment at Hot Springs, Ark.

Dr. Sanford H. Wadhams, U.S.A., who has been on leave at Torrington, Conn., and was previously on duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal., has, under recent orders, joined at Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty.

Second Lieut. Frederick Mears, 5th U.S. Cav., who has been on duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

Dr. William C. Fisher, late dental surgeon, U.S.A., who has been abroad since June last, will leave London in the latter part of December for a trip through France and Italy of about six weeks, sailing from Naples about the middle of February.

Lieut. Robert K. Crank, U.S.N., assigned to the Louisiana, with a view to duty as engineer officer, is known throughout the Service as an exceptionally able officer, and the assignment to the Louisiana is a deserved compliment by the Department.

The late Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper, of Cincinnati, was one of the main spirits of the Loyal Legion, Military Order of the United States, and now, following in his steps, is his son, Smith Hickenlooper, who is a candidate for admission to that organization.

Boatswain J. Winn, U.S.N., who suffered a broken arm about a month ago by falling on the float alongside the U.S.S. Franklin, has sufficiently recovered for duty, and has been ordered to command the Rocket to Solomon's Island, which left Norfolk, Dec. 5.

Gov. Beekman Winthrop, of Porto Rico, is in Washington. He comes seeking legislation for the benefit of Porto Rico and is working with a view to having delegates in Congress from Porto Rico and obtaining a five per cent. tariff on all coffee imported into this country from anywhere except Porto Rico, the Philippines or Hawaii.

Among the guests who registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., Dec. 6, were the following: Col. R. D. Potts, U.S.A.; Major Moses Harris, U.S.A.; Gen. E. A. Andrus, U.S.A.; Capt. W. A. Holbrook, U.S.A.; Lieut. E. T. Fitzgerald, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. H. Rowen, U.S.N.; Capt. H. C. Clement, jr., U.S.A.; Lieut. D. M. Randall, U.S.M.C.; Major A. M. Palmer, U.S.A., and Lieut. V. W. Boller, U.S.A.

Major General Bates, U.S.A., Acting Chief of Staff, has issued an order announcing that Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry has been detached from command of the Department of the Gulf and assigned to the General Staff for duty as president of the Army War College in Washington. Major General Wade, commanding the Atlantic division, in addition to his other duties, will temporarily command the Department of the Gulf.

Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte began her social season in Washington on Dec. 6, making a number of calls. She will be in Washington at frequent intervals hereafter, staying at the Portland when she is there. On New Year's Day Mrs. Bonaparte will be at the White House for a time, and also receive in behalf of the Secretary of the Navy, whose reception will be held on the lower floor of the Portland, which will be arranged for that purpose.

First Lieut. Raymond S. Enslow, 10th U.S. Cav., who has resigned his commission as an officer of the Army from Dec. 5, was born in Illinois, and before being appointed a second lieutenant in the 15th U.S. Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901, he served as an enlisted man in the 20th Kansas Volunteers, and as a private and first lieutenant in the 11th U.S. Volunteer Cavalry. He reached the grade of first lieutenant in the 15th U.S. Cavalry June 20, 1902, and was transferred to the 10th Cavalry in November of the same year.

It is interesting to note that among the 239 supernumerary officers of the New York National Guard, Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt is the only one who succeeded in qualifying in rifle shooting this year as a distinguished expert. Although absent in Europe nearly the entire shooting season, this absence did not impair the General's skill as a rifleman, for a few days after his return to New York he went to Creedmoor and won the much-coveted grade of Distinguished Expert, which includes rapid and skilful firing from 700 to 200 yards.

The life-size equestrian statue of Gen. George Brinton McClellan, ordered by Congress and just completed by Frederick MacMonnies, was shown in the sculptor's studio, Paris, France, Dec. 2. The likeness to the General is said to be striking, and the details exact, even to the old-fashioned, square-toed boots, bulging sleeves and military slouch hat the General wore in the field. It is expected that the statue will be shipped to the United States in time to be unveiled in Washington in January.

A general meeting of the Military Service Institution of the United States will be held at Governors Island, N.Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 13, at 3 o'clock, p.m., when Lieut. Col. James S. Pettit, 8th Inf., will read a paper entitled "How Far Does Democracy Affect the Organization and Discipline of Our Armies, and How Can Its Influence be Most Effectually Utilized," to be followed by discussion and refreshment. Members and guests are requested to assemble in the library, Clock Tower Building, at 2:30 p.m. The General Babcock leaves Battery at 2:15 and 2:45 p.m.

A very enjoyable dinner of Commanding Officers of the New York National Guard was held at the Calumet Club, New York city, on the night of Dec. 5. Those present were: Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Gens. George Moore Smith and James McLeer and Nelson H. Henry, Cols. Daniel Appleton, 7th Regt.; John G. Eddy, 47th; Edward Duffy, 69th; James M. Jarvis, 8th; William F. Morris, 9th; Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, General Staff; Major Oliver B. Bridgman, Squad, A.; Major C. I. DeBevoise, Squad, C.; Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st Battery, and David Wilson, 2d, and Lieut. Comdr. Alfred B. Fry,

Naval Militia; Col. W. A. Stokes, 23d Regiment, and Capt. H. B. Baldwin, 2d Signal Corps. Some very interesting remarks were made by General Roe and other officers present. These annual meetings were the outcome of a suggestion made by Major Bridgman, several years ago, that the officers come together to exchange views for the welfare of the Service.

The proceedings in the case of Midshipman Minor Meriwether, jr., are in the hands of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy. The finding of the court has not been made public. The guesses as to what it is range anywhere from imprisonment and dismissal from the Service, to merely a reprimand and a punishment of perhaps fifty demerits. The general opinion in the Navy Department is that Midshipman Meriwether will not be very severely punished.

The following interesting exchange of telegrams has taken place between Secretary Bonaparte and A. E. Pillsbury, of Boston, formerly lieutenant governor of Massachusetts: "May I not say to meeting called to preserve the Constitution that she will not be destroyed? A. E. Pillsbury." To this Secretary Bonaparte sent the following reply: "Fate of Constitution in hands of Congress. Personally wish to see her arise like a Phoenix, but am too loyal to other Constitution to take unauthorized liberties with this one."

The following candidates for admission to the Military Academy in 1906 have been appointed during the past week: Edgar A. Stradden, Springfield, Ill.; George G. Seaman, alt., Taylorville, Ill.; Emil F. Reinhardt, Bay City, W.S.; Mich.; Lloyd R. Greenleaf, alt., Bay City, W.S.; Mich.; Ralph M. Norrington, alt., Bay City, W.S.; Mich.; Charles R. Claywell, Morganton, N.C.; Clem S. Leftwich, alt., Greensboro, N.C.; John D. Ridenhour, alt., Salesbury, N.C.; Robert E. Messersmith, alt., Fleetwood, Pa.; Samuel Y. Rosseter, Erie, Pa.; James A. Gillespie, alt., Erie, Pa.; Edwin H. Nick, alt., Erie, Pa.

Company A, 13th U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Riley, Kan., celebrated Thanksgiving Day with a very inviting menu for breakfast, dinner, and supper. The commissioned officers of the company are Capt. R. C. Williams, 1st Lieut. W. P. Moffet, and 2d Lieut. P. J. R. Kiehl. The first sergeant is John Bieble. Co. I, 27th U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., was also among the many organizations of the Army that enjoyed an extra good dinner on Nov. 30. This company is commanded by Capt. C. F. Crain, assisted by 1st Lieut. LaV. L. Gregg and 2d Lieut. A. R. Emery and 1st Sergt. Mark Baldwin.

The General Court-Martial to try Passed Asst. Paymr. George A. Deering, U.S.N., on charges growing out of alleged irregularities in his accounts, will convene at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., on Monday, Dec. 11. The following is the detail for the court: Rear Admiral George C. Remey, retired, president; Rear Admiral William C. Wise, retired; Rear Admiral Charles T. Hutchins, retired; Pay Dir. Ichabod G. Hobbs, retired; Capt. Richard G. Davenport, Pay Dir. John N. Speel, Comdr. Abraham E. Culver, Pay Dir. John R. Martin, and Pay Insp. Leeds C. Kerr, all of the Navy, with Major Albert S. McLeomore, U.S.M.C., judge advocate.

A delightful weekly hop was held on Friday afternoon, Dec. 1, at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., in the hall over the navy yard gate. Among those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Clinton K. Curtis, Lieut. and Mrs. O. W. Koester, Lieut. and Mrs. Z. H. Madison, Ensign W. S. Pye and Mrs. Pye, Dr. and Mrs. McMurdo, U.S.N.; Miss Selma Mertz, Miss Henrietta Meade, Misses Helen and Ethel Harrington, Miss Virginia Willits, Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, Miss Denise Mahan, Misses Pauline and Julia Persons, Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington, Naval Constr. Lawrence S. Adams, Paymasters Huntington, Sypher, Mayo and Neill, Lieutenant Price, Civil Engineer Gregory, and Dr. Rothganger.

In an article descriptive of the new State Constabulary of Pennsylvania, published in these columns Sept. 9, the hope was expressed that Capt. John C. Groome, the superintendent of the organization, in selecting recruits for the force might give preference to men who had served worthily in the military service of the United States. That hope is abundantly realized in Captain Groome's announcement of the names of the twenty sergeants chosen for the four constabulary companies, it appearing from the list that fifteen of the number have seen service in the Regular or Volunteer forces, while the other five have all served with the National Guard. The following list gives the names of the sergeants and indicates the organization with which each has served or is serving: William C. Mair, 2d U.S. Cav.; Jesse S. Garwood, C. Marshall Wilhelm, Herbert P. Hunt, Josiah L. Reese and John J. Walsh, 4th U.S. Cav.; George F. Lumb, 5th U.S. Cav.; Charles C. Huddy, 15th U.S. Cav.; William Marsh, U.S.M.C.; Joseph P. Logan, N.G.P.; Dallas L. Boyle, N.G.P.; Wilson C. Price, 9th U.S. Inf.; Lynn G. Adams, 13th U.S. Inf.; Thomas M. Harris, jr., U.S. Coast Art.; Leon Pitcher, 1st U.S. Vol. Inf.; Leonard A. Haskett, U.S. Art.; John P. Gorman, 5th U.S. Cav.; Matthew T. E. Ward, 27th U.S. Inf.; John S. Vanvorhis, N.G.P.; Henry C. Dimon, 5th U.S. Cav. The four captains of constabulary, all officers or former officers of N.G.P., are: John W. Bolland, William P. Taylor, F. D. Geary and J. F. Robinson. The pay of constabulary officers is as follows: Superintendent, \$3,000; captain, \$1,500; lieutenant, \$1,200; sergeant, \$1,000. The pay of the enlisted man is \$720.

The members of the Class of '81, U.S. Naval Academy, living in or near Washington, united in giving a dinner at the New Willard on Monday night, Dec. 4, in honor of their classmate, Congressman John W. Weeks, of the 12th Congressional District, Massachusetts. The dinner was one of the enjoyable affairs for which '81 is noted, and the many expressions of pride in his career and congratulations upon his election to Congress put a severe strain upon the modesty of Captain Weeks. "His career," writes a classmate, "has been one fit for the emulation of every American boy, and has been one of work and successes. Coming from sturdy New England stock, he entered the Naval Academy as a lad of fifteen, and successfully passed through its rigorous course. Leaving the Service, he went to Boston in '88 and entered into the banking and brokerage business, becoming a member of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks. His success has been notable, and he is a director of numerous successful business corporations, is vice president of the First National Bank of Boston, and president of the Newtonville Trust Company. Captain Weeks is one of the organizers of the Naval Militia of his State, and was at its head for six years. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American War he was one of the first to volunteer. As mayor of Newton for two terms, he gave his home city a clean, honest and courageous business administration. A nomination for a third term was urged upon him by a large majority of the citizens of Newton, irrespective of party, but the nomination was declined. He was permanent chairman of the last Republican State Convention of

Massachusetts. His classmates of '81 predict for the Congressman future political honors of even greater magnitude than those now enjoyed." The classmates of Congressman Weeks present were: Col. C. H. Lauchheimer and George Barnett, Messrs. O. E. Weller, H. L. Ballentine, J. H. Colwell, R. P. Forshow, L. T. McKee, C. W. Stewart, R. P. Hains and W. H. Stayton.

Major William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Seattle, Wash., received a message on Dec. 5 addressed to Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, at Christiania, from Capt. Ronald Amundsen, of the ship Gjoa, at Fort Egbert, Eagle City, Alaska, telling of a trip by a dog team from Herschel Island to Eagle City. While the message is incomplete in details, it purports to be from a member of an exploring party sent out by Nansen, and states that the party is safe with the ship Gjoa, wintering at King Point, sixty degrees forty-five minutes west. The trip from Herschel to Eagle City was made up the Mackenzie River to the Peel River and over the divide to Fort Egbert, through an entirely uninhabited country and a section that is practically unexplored. Having gone from Greenland to a point in the vicinity of Herschel Island, it would seem as though Amundsen has at last found the northwest passage for which Arctic explorers have been searching for years.

Capt. John W. Heavey, 11th U.S. Inf., submitted the following question to the General Staff: "Is a company commander permitted to coach or supervise the men of his company during the expert rifleman test? This test is a part of the record practice of each soldier who fires the course. It is the first place in the course in which time fire is used. In battle a rifleman is under the supervision and is expected to profit by the experience of his company officers. Coaching was not permitted at Fort Russell. This practice is not, however, uniform. Consequently, some of the organization commanders feel that they may not have been placed upon an equal footing with organizations at other posts." In answer to the above, Major William A. Mann, General Staff, president of the Board of Revision of Firing Regulations, says: "The test for expert rifleman's classification is conducted under the same rules as competitions. Coaching or supervising a man during this test is, therefore, prohibited."

In his annual report Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, calls attention to the injustice in the matter of rank and pay and allowances which is being done the corps of civil engineers of the Navy. Admiral Endicott recommends that the members of his corps be placed on the same basis with regard to rank and pay and allowances as the members of the Construction Corps. In his report he also makes an urgent recommendation that a floating steel drydock, similar to the drydock Dewey just constructed for the Cavite station, be built and permanently located at Solomon's Island in the Chesapeake Bay. He considers this an excellent place for the location of a dock and has much to say in his report regarding the facilities for docking ships offered by the harbor there.

The first steel vessel ever built in Pensacola waters is U.S. Navy water barge No. 13, 100 tons, launched at the navy yard, at Pensacola, on Dec. 2, and christened the Martha Rodes. The launching was absolutely successful, the barge gliding promptly down the ways and riding the water to the satisfaction of all concerned. Miss Martha Rodes Carter, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Thomas F. Carter, U.S.N., broke the beribboned bottle of champagne on her bow. The launching closed the tour of service of Naval Constr. William G. DuBose at the Pensacola yard. He supervised the building of the barge among his other duties. Soon after, he bade adieu to all in the yard, which had been his home for three years, and left for the North. Naval Constr. John E. Bailey is his successor.

The refrigerating and repair ship Glacier, which has been assigned as one of the vessels to help tow the floating drydock Dewey to Manila, sailed from Boston Dec. 3 in command of Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bennett for New York, en route to Sparrow's Point, Md., where the dock now is. The Glacier stopped at New York to take on additional equipment and there Comdr. H. H. Hosley took command. The Glacier has been given a good overhauling; the machine, tool and repair plant formerly on the repair ship Culgoa has been set up on her, and recently towing machines and arrangements for the long drydock tow were installed. The towing machine, one of the commercial type, is about forty feet in from the stern on steel arches surmounted with heavy live oak timbers to take the chafing.

Comdr. Wm. Brauerseuther, U.S.N., who has been assigned to command the former Spanish gunboat Don Juan de Austria, will have practically a new vessel under his control. With the exception of the hull, the vessel has been practically rebuilt at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., and she looks now as handsome as a yacht. When commissioned she will probably be assigned for river service on the Atlantic coast. The vessel was sunk in the naval battle of Manila, and was afterward raised and temporarily repaired and sailed to the Portsmouth Navy Yard for a thorough overhauling. She has a length of 210 feet, draft, 12 feet 6 inches, and a displacement of 1,130 tons. Her speed is about 14 knots and she has a single screw. Her estimated horsepower is 1,500.

At the request of the Navy Department Assistant Secretary of War Oliver has instructed the general superintendent of the Army transport service at San Francisco to ship on Army transports to the Philippines any Christmas boxes consigned to officers or enlisted men of the United States Marine Corps which may be forwarded to him for such shipment. Charges to San Francisco must be prepaid.

It is not the intention of the Navy Department at present to order any battleships to the Asiatic Station to take the place of the battleship Oregon, which is now on her way home for extensive repairs on the Pacific coast. Some months ago the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic station made a report to the Navy Department in which he stated that he did not regard it as at all necessary that any additional battleships be sent to his command, or that any battleships be sent to take the



place of the Oregon at this time. The project of sending two swift protected cruisers of the Galveston type to the Asiatic Station next spring is under consideration at the Navy Department, and will probably be adopted.

By direction of the President the Secretary of War has ordered 2d Lieut. Grayson M. P. Murphy, 17th Inf., to Santo Domingo to assist in the organization of a rural guard or constabulary for the Dominican government. This resulted from an earnest request made by President Morales of Santo Domingo to Colonel Colton, the Collector of Customs in that island, that a capable officer of the United States Army be given him to supervise the organization of a constabulary. Lieutenant Murphy was in Washington on Dec. 7 and had a consultation with Secretary of State Root and Colonel Colton. He leaves for Santo Domingo in a few days.

Secretary Bonaparte has under consideration the proceedings and finding of the court-martial which tried Comdr. Lucien Young and Ensign Charles T. Wade on charges growing out of the explosion on the Bennington on July 21, and the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General, who has finished his review. The Secretary will probably reach his conclusions within a few days.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Dec. 4, 1905.  
The Military Secretary, Washington:  
Transport Sherman arrived Dec. 3.  
KNIGHT, in the absence of the Div. Comdr.

### THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

A long list of appointments and promotions in the Army, made during the last recess of Congress, were sent to the Senate on Dec. 6. These nominations have nearly all heretofore been given in our columns on different dates, and in our issue of Nov. 18, Page 322, and Nov. 25, Page 352, will be found lists of most of them. In addition to those given in the above mentioned lists, the following nominations were sent in on Dec. 6:

To be brigadier generals on the retired list—Col. Henry H. Adams, retired, with rank from April 11, 1905; Col. William A. Jones, retired, with rank from June 26, 1905; Col. Henry W. Hubbell, retired, with rank from May 20, 1905; Col. Henry C. Ward, retired, with rank from Oct. 20, 1905; Col. William Ennis, retired, with rank from Nov. 7, 1905.

Under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, Col. Butler D. Price, 16th Inf., to be retired, with the rank of brigadier general from the date upon which he shall be retired from active service.

With rank of colonel—Lieut. Col. John Tweedale, retired, with rank from June 10, 1905.

With the rank of lieutenant colonel—Major Seymour Howell, retired, with rank from Aug. 12, 1905; Chaplain (Major) George Robinson, retired, with rank from March 19, 1905; Major Otto Becker, retired, with rank from Oct. 4, 1905.

With the rank of major—Chaplain (Capt.) Orville J. Nave, retired, with rank from April 30, 1905; Chaplain (Capt.) Joseph A. Potter, retired, with rank from Oct. 19, 1905.

Second Lieut. Byrd Alston Page transferred from the Artillery Corps to the Infantry arm, March 30, 1905, with rank from June 9, 1904.

Capt. William L. Geary, C.S., to be commissary, with the rank of major, from Oct. 13, 1905, vice West, promoted.

Capt. Adelbert Cronkite, detailed quartermaster, to be major, from Nov. 24, 1905, vice Randolph, retired from active service.

Captains of Cavalry to be majors—Brett, Wilcox, Goldman, Macomb, Lewis, Mercer, Grierson, Benson and Sands.

Second Lieut. William C. Gardenhire, 15th Cav., to be first lieutenant from March 6, 1905, vice Pershing, 4th Cav., promoted.

Lieutenant from March 30, 1905, vice Wallace, 3d Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. James L. Craig, 29th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Dec. 31, 1904, vice Macnab, 2d Inf., promoted.

Major John D. C. Hoskins, detailed inspector general, to be lieutenant colonel from March 22, 1905, vice Humphreys, deceased.

Second Lieut. Herbert G. Millar, Art. Corps, to be first lieutenant from July 17, 1905, vice Kilbourne, promoted.

#### S.O., DEC. 7, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Harry C. Hale, 15th Inf., report Jan. 1 to Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf., president of examining board at Fort Jay, N.Y.

A board of officers appointed to meet at Alcatraz Island for examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major George W. McIver, 4th Inf.; Capt. Jacob F. Kreps, 22d Inf.; Capt. William H. Bertsch, 4th Inf.; Capt. Frederick F. Russell, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John A. Murtagh, asst. surg., and 2d Lieut. Campbell E. Roberts, 4th Inf., recorder. Second Lieut. William E. Roberts, 22d Inf., will report to the above board for examination for promotion.

#### G.O. 195, NOV. 18, 1905, W.D.

Publishes a report of Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, Military Secretary, Executive Officer at the National Trophy Competition, the National Individual Competition, and the National Pistol Competition, held at Sea Girt, N.J., Aug. 24-Sept. 1, 1905, and tables showing the scores made in team, individual rifle, and revolver shooting in those competitions. The report of General Hall has heretofore been noted in our columns.

#### G.O. 199, NOV. 25, 1905, WAR DEPT.

Announces the acquisition and publishes the boundaries of a lot containing 30.88 acres added to the military reservation of Fort Casey, Wash.—To be used in connection with the water supply of Fort Casey.

#### G.O. 200, NOV. 29, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., of which Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, 5th Inf., was president, and Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. Agia P. Berry, 29th Inf. The facts of the case have already appeared in our columns. Captain Berry was found guilty of drunkenness on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and was sentenced to dismissal. The sentence was approved by President Roosevelt.

#### G.O. 202, DEC. 4, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Announces that the military post in the city of Cebu, Island of Cebu, P.I., now known as Camp Warwick, will hereafter be known as Warwick Barracks, in honor of the late Capt. Oliver B. Warwick, 18th Inf., who was killed in action on Nov. 26, 1899, at Passi, Island of Panay, P.I.

Par. II, G.O. No. 122, W.D., July 13, 1904, is modified so

as to permit the Artillery serving in the United States to wear the new pattern cloth chevron on the old pattern full-dress uniform dress coat.

#### G.O. 203, DEC. 4, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, is relieved from the command of the Department of the Gulf, is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, and is assigned to duty as president of the Army War College, to take effect Dec. 4, 1905.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, General Staff, is detailed as a member of the Joint Army and Navy Board, vice Lieut. Col. William W. Witherspoon, General Staff, relieved.

#### G.O. 204, DEC. 6, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Describes the boundaries of land for the purpose of water supply to Fort William H. Seward, District of Alaska, on Chilkat Inlet, Alaska.

#### CIRCULAR 61, NOV. 30, 1905, WAR DEPT.

The following decisions have been made and are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Wearing of gold lace chevrons.—Gold lace chevrons, when issued to be worn with the old-style dress coats, will be worn points up, as prescribed for chevrons in Par. 89, G.O. No. 197, W.D., Dec. 31, 1904.—[Decision Chief of Staff, Nov. 7, 1905.]

2. Use of searchlights at night drills.—Under section 4, Par. 5, G.O. No. 93, W.D., June 17, 1905, searchlights will not be thrown upon any vessels except those provided by the Government for artillery purposes. If in searchlight practice a light is thrown on any other vessel it will be removed as soon as it is discovered that the vessel is a private one, or as soon as alarm whistles are blown.—[Decision Chief of Staff, Nov. 22, 1905.]

3. Conflict of text of "Security and Information" or of "Organization and Tactics" with "Field Service Regulations."—In all cases where the text of "Security and Information" or of "Organization and Tactics" conflicts with the text of "Field Service Regulations" the latter publication will be considered authoritative as to recitation and examination.—[Decision Acting Chief of Staff, Nov. 23, 1905.]

#### By order of the Secretary of War:

J. C. BATES, Major, Gen. Act. Chief of Staff.

#### CIR. 62, DEC. 4, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. The issue of ice to individuals at posts where there is an ice machine, is extended to include non-commissioned officers above grade 16, Par. 9, Army Regulations.

II. Publishes a decision from the Comptroller of the Treasury, in reply to a letter from Brig. Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., asking whether the C.O. of the various arsenals in the United States can have catalogues of proposals for supplies required by them during the next fiscal year printed at other establishments than the Government Printing Office, and the cost thereof defrayed out of the appropriation "Ordnance Service, 1906." The decision was in the affirmative.

#### G.O. 59, OCT. 19, 1905, DEPT. OF CAL.

Publishes the results of small arms firing of troops serving in this department during the regular target practice season of 1905, together with the names and qualifying averages of all sharpshooters and marksmen who have qualified under the provisions of the Firing Regulations (1904) arranged by 1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., A.D.C., Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

As the firing of the Coast Artillery in Special Course "A" does not admit of classification (except as provided for in Par. 252, Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1904), lists showing the best rifle shot for the season in each company represented, together with the best pistol shot in each battery of Field Artillery, are appended.

Best records for target season of 1905—Rifle and carbine firing.

Regiment, 13th Infantry.....	\$85.1
Company of Infantry, B, 13th.....	\$111.5
Troop of Cavalry, I, 4th.....	\$85.6

Pistol firing, mounted and dismounted.

Troop of Cavalry, I, 4th.....	\$70.0
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#### Best individual scores.

Rifle.....	
Alex. P. Shieler, Corp., I, 13th Inf., ex. rif.....	\$1.00
Carbine.....	
George H. German, Q.M. Sergt., E, 4th Cav., ex. rif.....	\$9.67
Pistol.....	
Preston I. Delph, Pvt., I, 4th Cav.....	\$2.2

\*General figure of merit; †Average per cent.

#### G.O. 27, NOV. 17, 1905, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

G.O. 26 directs the departure of Troop E, 3d Cav., from Boise Barracks, Idaho, in time to arrive in San Francisco, Cal., not later than Dec. 10, 1905.

#### G.O. 26, DEC. 1, 1905, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Lieut. Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer, D.Q.M.G., is announced as chief quartermaster of the Department, vice Lieut. Col. William W. Robinson, jr., D.Q.M.G., relieved.

#### G.O. 27, DEC. 4, 1905, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Capt. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M., is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts in this department, vice Lieut. Col. William W. Robinson, jr., Deputy Q.M.G., relieved.

#### G.O. 25, NOV. 23, 1905, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

This order enjoins economy in the use of the telegraph, for official communication, is upon all persons in this command, and gives instructions to this end.

#### G.O. 27, NOV. 22, 1905, PACIFIC DIVISION.

Publishes instructions in compliance with the provisions of Par. 237, A.R., to govern the instruction of troops in this division. G.O. No. 4, Pacific Div., 1905, is revoked.

#### G.O. 26, NOV. 21, 1905, SOUTHWESTERN DIV.

An examination will be held on March 5, 1906, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of those captains and first and second lieutenants of the line of the Army, who desire a detail for a period of four years for service in the Ordnance Department.

#### G.O. 34, NOV. 28, 1905, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Texas during the absence on leave of Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S. Army, permanent department commander.

M. B. HUGHES, Col., 1st Cav.

#### G.O. 71, OCT. 9, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIV.

Announces that the 13th Infantry will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for assignment to stations.

#### G.O. 69, OCT. 20, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The detachments of the 33d Company, Philippine Scouts, at Labo, Mercedes and Paracale, Ambos Camarines, will proceed to Daet, Ambos Camarines, for duty.

G.O. 41, OCT. 9, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.  
Company E, 6th Inf., is relieved from duty at Palapag, Samar, and will take station at Camp Warwick, Cebu.

G.O. 42, OCT. 11, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.  
The camp established on the site selected near Oras, Samar, for Headquarters and one battalion of Philippine Scouts, will be known hereafter as "Camp Hayt," in honor of 2d Lieut. Stephen K. Hayt, Philippine Scouts, who, with a detachment of thirty-seven men of the 38th

Company, Philippine Scouts, was killed in action Dec. 16, 1904, near the place above mentioned on the Dolores River, Samar.

By command of Brigadier General Carter:  
J. L. DeWITT, 1st Lt., 20th Inf., A.D.C., Act. Mil. Sec.

G.O. 43, OCT. 17, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.  
Co. A, 21st Inf., from further duty at Tarangan, Samar, to Camp Connell, Samar.

#### GENERAL STAFF.

Col. Enoch H. Crowder, General Staff, is relieved from further observation and treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (Nov. 29, W.D.)

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave for twelve days, to take effect on or about Nov. 27, 1905, is granted Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, Nov. 25, D.T.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Brig. Gen. George H. Burton, I.G. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M., is assigned as Q.M. and C.S. of the post of Fort Rosecrans, Cal. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

The depot commissary at St. Louis, Mo., in addition to his present duties will assume charge of the office of the general depot of the Q.M. Dept. at St. Louis, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Frederick Van Schrader. (Nov. 29, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Herman Hecht will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Nov. 24, D. Col.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Nathan Cahn, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippines will be sent to Fort Mansfield, R.I., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. William H. Matison, who will be sent by the first available transport to Manila, for duty. (Dec. 4, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Arthur Levinsohn from further duty in the Philippines to San Francisco, Cal., for orders. (Dec. 4, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Frank H. Lawton, C.S., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, at that place for observation and treatment. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Ferdinand Rohde, to proceed to San Mateo, Rizal, for duty. (Oct. 14, Phil. Div.)

Post Commissary Sergt. William Grum, office of the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, will report to Major Charles R. Krauthoff, C.S., Army transport service, San Francisco, Cal., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Stanley J. Erazmus, who will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

The following named post commissary sergeants, now at the stations designated, upon relief will be sent to Manila, by first available transport: Sigmund Vogler, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Frank Gortz, Fort Howard, Md.; William Mansie, Fort Baker, Cal.; Denard L. Parsons, Fort Meade, S.D. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Michael Barrett from duty at the commissary depot, Manila, to Imus, Cavite, for duty. (Oct. 19, Phil. Div.)

The following named post commissary sergeants, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, will be sent to the stations designated, for duty: Benedict Landau to Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Sigmund Vogler; Michael E. Murray to Fort Howard, Md., with permission to delay twenty days en route, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Frank Gortz; Harry Corcoran to Fort Dade, Fla.; James Mageean to Fort Morgan, Ala.; John Smith to Key West Barracks, Fla.; Mathew Demmer to Fort Baker, Cal., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. William Mansie; James B. Horsey to Fort Meade, S.D., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Denard L. Parsons. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Percy E. Butler, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will be sent to Fort Reno, Okla., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Theodore F. Derrick, who will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and from there by the first available transport to Manila. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Edwin P. Wolfe, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Oct. 14, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Harold W. Cowper, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division and at the expiration of his present sick leave will report at Washington Barracks, D.C., for temporary duty at that post. (Nov. 29, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, with permission to apply for an extension to include Jan. 1, 1906, is granted Capt. Christopher C. Collins, asst. surg. (Nov. 14, D. Col.)

First Lieut. John W. Hanner, asst. surg., from duty in the Department of Mindanao to Manila, for duty. (Oct. 14, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Charles N. Barney, asst. surg., from duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras to Manila. (Oct. 11, Phil. Div.)

Major Francis A. Winter, surg., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Oct. 19, Phil. Div.)

Contract Surg. Julius A. Escobar from duty at Oras, Samar, to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (Oct. 17, D.V.)

Capt. William F. Lewis, asst. surg., upon his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Chicago for duty. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect when he shall be relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, with permission to return to the U.S. via the Suez Canal, is granted 1st Lieut. William T. Davis, asst. surg. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Christopher C. Collins, asst. surg., is extended to include Jan. 1, 1906. (Dec. 6, W.D.)  
Sergt. 1st Class J. F. Hanner, H.C., will accompany Troop E, 3d Cav., from Boise Barracks, Idaho, to San Francisco, Cal., and return to Boise Barracks, Idaho. (Nov. 15, D. Col.)

Sergt. 1st Class Elmo D. Mathews, H.C., now at Stewards Mill, Texas, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines, and will report at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Matthew Neil, H.C., will proceed to Binan, Laguna, for duty. Sergt. 1st Class John L. Collins, H.C., will proceed to Mariguina, Rizal, for detached service at Pumping station, Rizal. (Oct. 20, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. Frederick A. Seed, now at Santo Tomas, Batangas, will proceed to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for duty. (Oct. 13, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class George E. Beale, H.C., will proceed to Calapan, Mindoro, for duty. (Oct. 13, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class Martin Simmel, H.C., will proceed to Manila on the Army transport scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Nov. 25. (Nov. 20, D. Cal.)

Sergt. Algernon Van Aller, H.C., from duty at Mariguina, Rizal, to Philippine headquarters, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Matthew Neil, H.C., who will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Luzon, this city, for assignment to duty. (Oct. 17, Phil. Div.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of paymasters are ordered: Major James Canby, from San Francisco, and will proceed on the transport to sail about Feb. 15, 1906, to Manila, for duty. Major William B. Schofield from duty in the Philippines, to take effect upon the arrival of Major Canby at Manila, and will proceed to San Francisco, for further orders. (Dec. 4, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Jackson, C.E., is extended seven days. (Dec. 4, W.D.)

Major Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., will report in person to Col. Charles R. Suter, C.E., president of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city, N.Y., for



examination to determine his fitness for the duties of a major of the Corps of Engineers. (Dec. 1, W.D.)  
 Lieut. Clarence G. Sherrill, C.E., student officer in the Infantry and Cavalry School, having resigned his position as aide-de-camp, was, at his own request, relieved from duty on the personal staff of Gen. J. F. Bell, commandant, to take effect Nov. 30, 1905.  
 Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry C. Jewett, C.E., Fort Leavenworth. (Nov. 23, D. Mo.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Sergt. William A. Bailey, Signal Corps, from duty on the cable boat Cyrus W. Field, to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 2, D.E.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, U.S.A., made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be master signal electricians: First-class Sergts. George K. Edwards and Charles E. Booth, from Dec. 1, 1905. To be sergeants: Corpls. William E. Herb and Jacob R. Shettel, to take effect Dec. 1, 1905. To be corporals: First-class Privts. Edward W. White, Frank N. Ansell, William L. Mooney, Fred Smith, and Nelson McCracken, to take effect Dec. 1, 1905. (Dec. 1, Sig. Corps.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Col. Martin B. Hughes, 1st Cav., will proceed to these headquarters and assume command of the Department until the return from leave of Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, the permanent department commander, when he will return to his proper station, Fort Clark, Texas. (Nov. 25, D.T.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Capt. Charles C. Farmer, Jr., 4th Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, for duty and to command Troop K, 4th Cav. (Nov. 24, D. Cal.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Second Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, 5th Cav., on account of sickness is relieved from duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth. Upon the expiration of the sick leave of absence granted him he will join his troop. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Frederick Mears, 5th Cav., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, and report in person to Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, for appointment as aide-de-camp on his staff. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. STANTON.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John P. Hasson, 6th Cav. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

First Sergt. George Sutherland, Troop A, 7th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list, upon receipt of this order. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

##### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

First Lieut. Albert A. King, 8th Cav., now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, is detailed as Q.M. at Dagupan, Pangasinan. (Oct. 17, D. Luzon.)

##### 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, 10th Cav. (Dec. 4, W.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Raymond S. Enslow, 10th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army, has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 5, 1905. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Second Lieut. William S. Dowd, 10th Cav., is transferred to the 4th Cavalry. He will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander, and will proceed to join the troop to which assigned. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

##### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. James F. McKinley, 11th Cav. (Nov. 29, N.D.)

##### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Chaplain Oliver C. Miller, 13th Cav., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

##### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

First Lieut. Carl H. Muller, recently promoted from second lieutenant, 10th Cav., with rank from Nov. 28, 1905, is assigned to the 14th Cavalry, and will join the troop to which assigned. (Dec. 4, W.D.)

Capt. Grayson V. Heidt, recently promoted from first lieutenant, 14th Cav., with rank from Nov. 28, 1905, is assigned to the 15th Cavalry. (Dec. 4, W.D.)

Second Lieut. J. H. Read, Jr., is granted leave for one month. (Nov. 24, D. Cal.)

Leave for three months is granted Veterinarian Henry W. Peter, 14th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Nov. 25, Pac. D.)

Capt. Edwin M. Suplee, 14th Cav., now at Fort Walla Walla, having been assigned to Troop M, that regiment, will join his command at the Presidio of San Francisco. (Nov. 27, Pac. D.)

##### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Capt. Grayson V. Heidt, 15th Cav., on account of sickness is relieved from duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will proceed to join the troop to which he may be assigned by his regimental commander. (Dec. 4, W.D.)

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 275, Nov. 25, 1905, W.D., as relates to 2d Lieut. Arthur J. Lynch, 15th Cav., is revoked. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Grayson V. Heidt, 15th Cav. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave from Dec. 23, 1905, to Jan. 7, 1906, both dates inclusive, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles C. Burt, A.C. (Nov. 29, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion, is granted 2d Lieut. Alden F. Brewster, A.C. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 5, 1905, is granted Capt. Alston Hamilton, A.C. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

Chaplain Walter Marvine, A.C., from duty at Fort Adams, R.I., to Fort Dade, Fla., and for duty also at the post of Fort De Soto, Fla. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Col. George G. Greenough, A.C. (Nov. 29, W.D.)

Col. Luigi Lomia, A.C., will proceed to his home, where for his own convenience he is authorized to await retirement from active service. (Nov. 29, W.D.)

Capt. Arthur F. Curtis, A.C., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (Nov. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles L. Fisher, A.C., in addition to his duties as Q.M. at Key West Barracks, Fla., will assume charge of the construction of public buildings at that post, relieving Capt. Harry P. Wilbur, A.C., of that duty. (Nov. 29, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of five months if necessary, is granted Major Benjamin H. Randolph, A.C., Alameda, Cal. (Nov. 24, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon being relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., is granted Capt. C. C. Hearn, A.C. (Dec. 1, D.E.)

Leave for seventeen days, to take effect Dec. 23, 1905, is granted Capt. T. E. Merrill, A.C. (Dec. 1, D.E.)  
 Major Adelbert Cronkrite, A.C., recently promoted from captain, Art. Corps, with rank from Nov. 24, 1905, is assigned to the Coast Artillery. He will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

Capt. John S. Switzer, 4th Inf., now at Fort McDowell,

Cal., will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., with a view to his appointment as adjutant. (Dec. 4, W.D.)

Capt. Ernest V. Smith, 4th Inf., now at Fort Thomas, Ky., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, O., for assignment to duty pending the arrival of his company at that station. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

##### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, 5th Inf. (Dec. 4, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Thomas T. Duke, 5th Inf., having completed his tour as battalion Q.M. and C.S., 1st Battalion, 5th Inf., was on Nov. 30 relieved.

Second Lieut. Francis C. Endicott, 5th Inf., was on Dec. 1 appointed battalion Q.M. and C.S., 1st Battalion, 5th Inf., vice 2d Lieut. Thomas T. Duke, 5th Inf., relieved. Lieut. Duke is assigned to Co. B.

##### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

First Lieut. Sidney S. Burbank, 6th Inf., will proceed to Camp Downes, Leyte, in arrest. (Oct. 20, D.V.)

First Lieut. David A. Snyder, 6th Inf., will proceed to Camp Downes, Leyte, in arrest. (Oct. 20, D.V.)

##### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

First Lieut. Hjalmer Erickson, 7th Inf., from duty at Solo College, Solo, Ohio, and will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Department of Dakota, for station pending the arrival of his regiment. (Dec. 4, W.D.)

##### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect Dec. 22, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. William F. Robinson, Jr., 8th Inf. (Dec. 4, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Dec. 22, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Pickens E. Woodson, 8th Inf. (Dec. 4, D.E.)

##### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Second Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, 9th Inf., now at Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

##### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

The leave granted Major L. W. V. Kennon, 10th Inf., is extended two months. (Nov. 29, Pac. D.)

##### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Major Robert F. Ames, 16th Inf., upon his arrival in New York, will report in person to Major Gen. James F. Wade, president of an Army retiring board at Governors Island, New York city, for examination by the board. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

##### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Feb. 1, 1906, with permission to return to the United States from the Philippine Islands via Asia and Europe, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Shipp, 20th Inf. (Dec. 4, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Grayson M-P. Murphy, 17th Inf., will repair to Washington, D.C., on Dec. 7, for temporary duty. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

##### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1905, is granted Col. Charles B. Hall, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Nov. 29, D. Mo.)

##### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Chaplain John M. Moore, 20th Inf., will proceed to Jolo, Jolo, for duty. (Oct. 3, D. Min.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Feb. 1, 1906, with permission to return to the U.S. from the Philippine Islands via the Suez Canal, is granted 2d Lieut. Gordon A. Dennis, 20th Inf. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

##### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, 21st Inf., now at Camp Connell, Samar, will proceed to Manila, division hospital, for observation and treatment. (Oct. 16, D.V.)

##### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. W. B. WHEELER.

Capt. Jacob F. Kreps, 22d Inf., will proceed to Fort McDowell, for duty pending the arrival of the 22d Infantry in Department of California, when he will join that regiment. (Nov. 23, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. George F. Cooke, 22d Inf., upon expiration of the leave granted him, will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty pending the arrival of his regiment, which he will then join. (Nov. 24, D. Cal.)

Major William C. Buttler, 22d Inf., will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty pending the arrival of the 22d Infantry in the Department of California, when he will join that regiment. (Nov. 21, D. Cal.)

##### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Leave for eighteen days, to take effect about Dec. 21, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Inf. (Dec. 7, D.E.)

##### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LeR. BROWN.

Par. 17, S.O. 256, Nov. 3, 1905, W.D., is amended to read as follows: Capt. Albert C. Dalton, 26th Inf., is assigned to duty as A.Q.M., and will proceed to New York city for duty as assistant to inspect supplies. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Fred Damman, Philippine Scouts, is assigned to the 17th Co., Philippine Scouts. (Oct. 14, Phil. Div.)

Major Robert W. Mearns, Philippine Scouts, from duty with the 7th Battalion, Philippine Scouts, to Camp Nasid, Albay, and assume temporary command of the 2d Battalion, Philippine Scouts. (Oct. 11, Phil. Div.)

Major Stephen M. Kochersperger, Philippine Scouts, from duty with the 2d Battalion, Philippine Scouts, to Manila, for observation for treatment. (Oct. 11, Phil. Div.)

Second Lieut. Frank M. Conklin, Philippine Scouts, now at Taft, Samar, will proceed to Manila, for observation and treatment. (Oct. 18, D.V.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Harry L. Steele, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Lewis S. Ryan, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Avery J. Cooper, A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Stevens, Ore., Nov. 28, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. David T. Connor, 33d Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, Art. Corps, junior grade. (Nov. 20, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Edmund M. Blake, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Norton E. Wood, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Clifford Jones, A.C., is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Nov. 27, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Frank P. Tingley, 18th Battery, Field Art., for the position of sergeant major, Art. Corps, junior grade. (Nov. 20, D. Cal.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York city, for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion. Detail for the board: Col. Charles R. Suter, C.E.; Col. Amos Stienkey, C.E.; Lieut. Col. William L. Marshall, C.E.; Major Charles Richard, surg.; Capt. William H. Wilson, asst. surg. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York city, from time to time, for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A.; Col. John B. Kerr, General Staff; Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf.; Major Charles Richard, surg.; Capt. William H. Wilson, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John F. James, 8th Inf., recorder. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. John A. McClellan, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Dengler, A.C.; 2d Lieut. William T. Carpenter, A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Nov. 22, to examine into the qualifications of Corpl. James V. McKay, 28th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, Art. Corps, junior grade. (Nov. 18, D. Cal.)

A board of officers, of the North Carolina National Guard, consisting of Gen. J. F. Armfield, commander, 1st Brigade; Gen. T. R. Robertson, A.G.; Gen. F. A. Macon, Q.M.G.; Col. R. S. Young, S.G.; Col. J. L. Ludlow, C.E.;

Col. J. T. Gardner, 1st Inf.; Col. H. C. Bragaw, 2d Inf.; Col. J. N. Craig, 3d Inf., appointed by the Governor to locate a permanent camp site for the National Guard of that State, have selected Morehead City. The proposed site is an ideal location, with 2,000 feet frontage on Bogue Sound, 1,000-yard target range, and ample drill grounds.

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Mason Carter, retired, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of the South, Seawane, Tenn., to take effect Feb. 27, 1906. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Major Henry P. Ritzius, retired, is relieved from further duty on recruiting service and will proceed to his home, Beersheba Springs, Tenn. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

#### ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS.

Electrician Sergt. Samuel Boush, Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Fort Rodman, Mass., on or about Dec. 10, 1905, for duty. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

#### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Governors Island, N.Y., Dec. 11. Detail: Col. Louis V. Caziare, A.C.; Lieut. Col. Alexander Rodgers, 15th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Albert S. Cummins, A.C.; Major Richard H. Wilson, 8th Inf.; Major Henry H. Benham, 23d Inf.; Major Francis P. Fremont, 5th Inf.; Major Frank S. Harlow, A.C.; Capt. William P. Stone, A.C.; Capt. George C. Barnhardt, 15th Cav.; Capt. Delamere Skerrett, A.C., judge advocate. (Dec. 1, D.E.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., Dec. 4. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles St. J. Chubb, Major Edward H. Browne, Capt. Peter E. Marquart, Charles S. Lincoln, Robert McCleave, Henry S. Wygant, and James E. Bell, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. John R. Devereux, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. DeWitt W. Chamberlain, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry D. Mitchell, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Philip J. Lauber, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph A. McAndrew, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. George W. Edgerly, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Barber, 2d Inf., judge advocate. (Nov. 20, D. Colo.)

The following named officers will report at Fort Jay, N.Y., as witnesses in the G.C.M. case of 1st Lieut. Richard W. Buchanan, 23d Inf.: Major Henry I. Raymond, surg.; Capt. William A. Burnside, 14th Inf. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

##### Transports.

BUFOED—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 22 with 14th Cavalry.

DIX—Sailed from Manila Nov. 21 for Seattle.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco Nov. 25 for Manila.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 13. To sail for Manila Jan. 25.

SHERMAN—Arrived at Manila Dec. 3.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Sailed from Manila Nov. 15 for San Francisco with 7th Infantry.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

##### Cablesips.

BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. At Seattle.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps.

Address Army Building, New York, New York city.

#### OFFICIAL DECISION ON ARMY MATTERS.

The First Division of the General Staff has concurred in the recommendation of the Quartermaster General that the new cloth chevrons be authorized for wear with the old style uniform dress coat. Existing orders require that the old style gold lace chevron be worn with the old style coat, but the Quartermaster General has recommended that a change be made as he can dispose of the remaining stock of gold lace to advantage, and the new chevron is much cheaper. The question having arisen at Fort Snelling recently as to whether messes of general prisoners are authorized to make savings the same as other messes, the General Staff recommends that a prisoners' mess be considered a military organization so as to permit savings under A.R. 1246.

The General Staff does not concur in the recommendation of the Commissary General that the commanding officer be required to furnish a certificate that he has personally inspected property before ordering its destruction under A.R. 720. As it is to be presumed the commanding officer complies with the regulation, which requires him to inspect such property, a certificate is not essential to the validity of the property voucher. As to whether battalion sergeants-major should be furnished quarters the same as non-com. officers in the higher grades, it is recommended that the commanding general, Dept. of Columbia, who brought up the question, be informed that it is impracticable, ordinarily, to furnish these officers separate quarters, none being available, and that post commanders are expected to use their judgment as to the arrangements to be made for quartering them.

The General Staff concurs in the recommendation of the Quartermaster General that an amendment of A.R. 736 be made so as to provide a parlor car seat for those employees who are furnished a sleeping car berth, so as to get rid of the conflict with A.R. 1134, which now exists. The recommendation was concurred in by the First Division of the General Staff.

As to the suggestion that a company roster should be kept by qualifying among the squads the number of men detailed to the General Staff says: "It is not authorized by regulations or orders, nor could such a roster be kept without violating the principal 'that the one longest off is first for duty,' and thereby allowing an improper advantage or working a hardship to some members of the company." It is also decided that "the expression 'prescribed salute,' as used in Par. 383, A.R., as amended by G.O. No. 170, c.s., W.D., means the salute, prescribed in Drill Regulations, with the hand or with the weapon with which armed when arms are in hand. When the Star Spangled Banner is played by a band indoors on a formal occasion, officers and enlisted men present and uncovered should stand at attention without saluting. The unrecd colors planted in front of the Colonel's tent should be saluted by all officers and enlisted men who pass or approach them within saluting distance."

#### OPINIONS OF THE J.A. GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army decides that the Chief of Police of Carthage, N.Y., was entitled to the reward paid for the arrest of two men supposed to be deserters from the Army, who, on trial, were only convicted of absence without leave. He says: "The fine distinction between deserters and men absent without leave is not likely to have been present in the civilian mind, and I am of the opinion that the Chief of Police of Carthage, N.Y., arrested in good faith two soldiers whom he had every reason to believe were attempting to desert and turned them over to the military authorities. If this be so he would appear to be entitled to the reward."

General Davis in an opinion given the Secretary of War this week holds that a cadet organization in any State cannot be considered as a part of the organized militia of that State. After quoting the militia act of Jan. 21, 1903, General Davis quotes the militia law to show that, "A body composed of youths between the ages of fifteen and eighteen is obviously not a body of militia, and its being organized and uniformed by or in a State cannot make it so."

It was held by the Judge Advocate General of the



Army this week that G.O. No. 124, c.s., removes the restriction placed upon the payment of mileage to militia officers in attendance at garrison and service schools until they shall have completed the regular course, and that they may be paid mileage after reporting at the school as would be the case with officers of the Regular Army.

General Davis holds that a soldier who is prevented from rejoining his proper station by being held in quarantine should receive commutation of rations, the method of "reimbursing" to be determined by the Subsistence Department.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 3, 1905.

Major W. P. Richardson, 9th Inf., chairman of the military roads committee of Alaska, was in St. Paul, this week. Col. Charles H. Whipple, Pay Dept., after a brief visit with friends in St. Paul and at Fairbault, has returned to Washington. Lieut. Col. J. E. Sawyer, the new chief quartermaster of the department, arrived this week, relieving Lieut. Col. W. W. Robinson, who goes to Chicago. Mr. Rhodes, of Pennsylvania, was the guest during the week of Lieut. S. A. Price, 28th Inf.

Many dinners were given on Wednesday and Thursday nights by the post people. Mrs. E. B. Frick, Infantry post, entertained at dinner on Wednesday, in honor of Misses Stevens and Owenshine; other guests were Gen. C. C. Carr and Dr. C. J. Long and Capt. E. G. Owenshine. Miss Harrison entertained at a beautiful dinner on Wednesday in honor of Miss Hailey and Miss Black, of St. Paul; other guests being Lieutenants Foote, Starkey and Lowe, of the Infantry post. Capt. and Mrs. Bamford entertained delightfully on Wednesday night in honor of Miss Snyder, of New York. Others present were Lieutenants Vredenburg, Faulkner and Tefft.

The largest and best hop of the season took place on Wednesday night. The halls were beautifully decorated with ferns and flags, music being furnished by the 28th Infantry orchestra. Many guests from the twin cities were present. Those in the receiving line were Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Frick, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Fiske, Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Matthews. About twelve o'clock a delightful supper was served, after which dancing continued for quite a while.

Mrs. Hugh Parker entertained at dinner on Thursday night in honor of Miss Snyder, of New York. Miss Warren entertained on Wednesday in honor of Miss Maxfield and Miss Burrows, of St. Paul. Major and Mrs. Albert Todd were guests during the week of Capt. and Mrs. Straub, Art. Corps. Col. W. L. Pitcher, 28th Inf., entertained at a beautiful course dinner on Thursday. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. A. Moreno and Colonel Sweet, Mrs. L. O. Mathews had on Wednesday as her guest Mrs. Hall, of St. Paul. Capt. and Mrs. Pearce, 28th Inf., entertained in honor of Miss Westlake on Wednesday.

Col. and Mrs. W. W. Robinson were the guests during the week of Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Robinson, 28th Inf. Capt. and Mrs. J. C. McArthur entertained at dinner on Wednesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Deane and Mr. and Mrs. Sweet, of Minneapolis. Major and Mrs. Allen, Art. post, entertained delightfully during the week, in honor of Miss Painter, of Chicago; others present were Miss Allen, Miss Newport, Captain Glidden and Mr. Reese Newport, of St. Paul. Col. W. L. Pitcher and Lieutenant Cubbison, Lieut. and Mrs. Mortimer, Art. Corps, entertained Mrs. E. B. Frick and son, Miss Warren and Miss Wilson, of Minneapolis, on Thursday at a lovely dinner. Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. Gasser, 28th Inf., entertained at dinner on Thursday in honor of Miss Owenshine; others present were Lieutenants Tefft and Long and Captain Owenshine.

In spite of the extreme cold weather and snow the week has been one of a continual round of pleasure: dinners and a dance on Wednesday, dinners on Thursday and a large number of theater parties on Saturday. The enlisted men's dinners on Thanksgiving were enough to make anyone hungry, everything imaginable, including the turkeys, being served. The tables in all the companies were laden with good things to eat.

#### ST. LOUIS NOTES.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 4, 1905.

Lieut. Col. F. Von Schrader, Q.M. Dept., who has just returned from the Philippines and relieved Major Thomas Cruise as depot Q.M. at this place, left on Dec. 1 for San Francisco, summoned as a witness in a case before a G.C.M. there. Lieut. Col. Louis W. Crampton, Med. Dept., returned on Saturday last from his wedding trip. Capt. Thomas B. Dugan, 12th Cav., stopped here for a few days' visit with friends on his way from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to San Francisco.

On the evening of Dec. 2, Battery A, N.G. of Missouri, gave a "soirée-de-stag" at their beautiful armory on Grand street, the occasion being a reunion of former members who took part in the Porto Rico campaign during 1898. There were at least 300 invited guests, among them being Major Gen. John F. Weston, commanding the Northern Division, and Gen. Samuel L. Woodward, U.S.A., retired; Lieut. Col. Louis W. Crampton, Charles J. Crane and Henry A. Greene, Majors William A. Nichols and George T. Holloway, Capt. Lester W. Cornish, William T. Littleberry, W. C. Cannon, J. N. Kilian, and Sherwood A. Cheney, Lieuts. W. L. Luhn and Casper W. Cole, all U.S. Army; and Col. C. H. Spencer, 4th Vol. Engrs., formerly of the Regular Army. During the evening ample refreshments were served in the shape of a few thousand dozen baked clams, after which there were four exhibition boxing bouts of three rounds each and several other interesting numbers of an athletic, musical and story-telling nature. Battery A is well known to a great number of Army officers as a crack organization, finely equipped and well officered. Captain Rumbold was mustered into the Volunteer service with his battery, serving during the Porto Rican Campaign and also in the Philippines as captain, 38th U.S. Vol. The exceptionally well appointed armory on Grand street, costing not less than \$85,000 and to which the State of Missouri has not contributed a cent, is a monument to his untiring efforts, great executive ability and love of the Service.

Capt. Charles P. Stivers, commissary, is spending a few days in St. Louis for examination for promotion. He is at present stationed in Kansas City, Mo., as purchasing commissary and does not expect his promotion for two years.

#### FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Nov. 28, 1905.

Among the handsomest functions of the year was the luncheon given last Saturday by Mrs. Sterling R. Cockrell, in honor of Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe, of Fort Roots. For the occasion the house was in effective arrangement, the colors gold and white predominating. The drawing room and library were in gorgeous yellow chrysanthemums, the dining room in Marchal Niel roses. Covers were laid for eighteen. Among the guests was Mrs. J. M. Phalen, of Fort Roots.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hilden Olin and Lieut. and Mrs. Milo Corey entertained the bachelor officers at dinner on Thanksgiving day.

The new administration building is practically completed, and is one of the handsomest buildings of the kind, in the South. After its completion a reception and dance will be given, with a large number of guests from the city.

Mrs. J. M. Phalen gave a bridge and euchre party at her pretty home last Tuesday. The house was done in autumn flowers and foliage, and a course luncheon

served. The prize for bridge was awarded Mrs. Thomas Taylor Cotnam, and for euchre, Mrs. Linn Hemingway. Mr. and Mrs. John Linsdale gave a large cotillion at Concordia last week, which was attended by most of the post residents and bachelor officers. Mrs. Wallace W. Dickinson entertained the Colonial Dames with a handsome luncheon on Saturday. The decorations were in blue and gold, the colors of the society. Among the guests was Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe of Fort Roots.

The at-home days, observed by the post ladies, are notably pleasant social affairs. Thursday is the day kept and Col. and Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe received the first Capt. followed the next week by Mrs. J. M. Phalen and Mrs. Milo C. Corey. This week, Mrs. Robert L. Weeks will be hostess. Capt. Charles L. Bent has returned from an extended stay in Texas. Mrs. Bent and little daughter will return from California on Thursday next.

The last field day was observed last Monday, and the events and winners were as follows: 100-yard dash, Pvt. T. H. Fisher, Co. F, 30th Inf., 11 1-2 sec.; 440-yard dash, Pvt. H. B. Isenhower, Co. F; running high jump and running broad jump, Pvt. C. A. Jones, Co. E; standing high jump, Pvt. B. E. Keeton, Co. F; putting 56-lb. shot and throwing 12-lb. hammer, Pvt. H. C. Dawson, Co. E; 120-yard hurdle, Pvt. C. A. Jones, Co. E, 29 sec.; wall scaling, Co. E team, 36 sec.; relay race, 440-yard, Co. F team, 58 sec. Co. E was first with 55 points; Co. F, 45 points; Pvt. C. A. Jones won the most points individually, 21; Pvt. H. C. Dawson won 16; Pvt. H. B. Isenhower, 13. Lieut. Hilden Olin was officer in charge.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 2, 1905.

Capt. and Mrs. Dana T. Merrill are here from Parkersburg, Pa., staying at Whitehall. Captain Merrill expects to be ordered to join his regiment shortly in the Philippines, and Mrs. Merrill will probably spend the time of his absence here, where her two brothers, W. Montague Ferry and Edward S. Ferry, live. Beals C. Wright, the tennis champion of the country, will be in the city early in December, and will be the guest, during his stay, of Capt. Frank D. Ely at Fort Douglas. Captain Ely has been the leader in the tennis held at Douglas. Capt. and Mrs. George H. Jamerson entertained at a dinner Thanksgiving Day, at which the guests were Capt. Frank D. Ely, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Burton, Lieuts. Paul C. Galleher, Richard P. Rifenberick and William L. Keller.

Capt. and Mrs. John C. W. Brooks are now settled in No. 13 at Fort Douglas, having lately come from Fort Riley. Mrs. C. A. Hedekin, wife of Captain Hedekin, 3d Cav., left yesterday for the coast, after spending a few days with Major and Mrs. A. M. Smith. Mrs. Hedekin is a sister of Mrs. Smith.

A hockey team has been formed by the society girls of the city in which Mrs. George H. Jamerson and Mrs. S. D. Sturges will play. The games will be played on the field at Fort Douglas.

Capt. Frank D. Ely entertained at a dinner at the Alta Club last Friday evening, followed by a theater party to see "The College Widow." His guests were Capt. and Mrs. John E. Woodward, Capt. and Mrs. George H. Jamerson and Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberick. Miss Sara Reid Park, whose marriage to Lieut. Royden E. Beebe takes place early in the new year, is being entertained at numerous small affairs at Douglas these days. Cards are out for the first large hop of the winter season to be given Friday, Dec. 8, at the post hall. The regular amusement committee, which will have charge of all such social matters, has not yet been appointed.

#### FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Dec. 3, 1905.

One of the most charming affairs given at the post this season was Mrs. C. A. Stott's "tea" for Miss Bullard, Tuesday afternoon. The table decorations were immense white chrysanthemums, while ice cream, molded into miniature turkeys, was among the dainty refreshments served. Mrs. Stott had the assistance of Mrs. Sickel, Mrs. Goldman, Mrs. Van Way, Miss Goldman and Miss Stott in entertaining her guests.

Gen. and Mrs. W. M. Graham and Miss Graham arrived from Washington during the week. Lieutenant Graham is now out of danger and rapidly recovering from his illness. Mrs. Payne, of New York, is now the guest of Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Anderson, and the many friends she made during her stay at Fort Clark several years ago are glad to have her back in the 12th again.

Many "hop-dinners" were given Wednesday evening. Among others, those of Col. and Mrs. Chase, Major and Mrs. Goldman, Capt. and Mrs. Caldwell, and Lieut. and Mrs. Stott. The Thanksgiving hop Wednesday night was one of the events of the year. The hall was profusely decorated; the walls being hung with hundreds of ears of corn in the husk, while countless flags and banners adorned the ceiling. The music and refreshments were of the best. Besides the people at the post, quite a number of guests from town were present.

Capt. T. B. Dugan was summoned to San Francisco to serve on a court martial, but expects to be able to return in a short time. Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe and sister, Miss Dora, were entertained at dinner Thursday evening by Major and Mrs. H. G. Sickel. Invitations have been issued by Major and Mrs. H. J. Goldman for a card party Thursday evening, in honor of their guest, Miss Moore. Among the recent arrivals at the post are Mrs. and Miss Trumbo, of South Dakota, who will spend the winter with Lieut. George A. F. Trumbo.

The new Edison kinetoscope, recently ordered by Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, has arrived, and will undoubtedly contribute much to the entertainment of the post during the coming winter.

Mrs. Mary Littleton, daughter of Gen. P. J. A. Cleary, U.S.A., is spending the winter with her cousins, Senator and Mrs. Frazier, Chattanooga. The Misses Montague were the guests of Mrs. Chase during the week and also attended the hop Wednesday evening.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 6, 1905.

Capt. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine have returned from New York, where they remained a short time in going and coming from the Army-Navy game. On last Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter has as their dinner guests: Mrs. Ogden Rafferty, Mr. and Mrs. George Adams, Capt. S. M. Foote and Capt. Francis N. Cooke. Col. Ramsay D. Potts left this evening for Washington, where he will remain for a short stay.

Before the U.S.S. Colorado and U.S.S. Maryland left Hampton Roads some very animated games of football took place between the bluejackets, especially the one played on Saturday afternoon, when both bands accompanied the players to the fort campus and the winning team, which was the Colorado, was escorted back to the wharf amid the tunes of victory from the bands.

Mrs. Ogden Rafferty, who has been in New York for several days, has returned, and is the guest of Miss Mirris, in Norfolk. A large number of the post people were in Norfolk on Thanksgiving day to witness the Virginia-North Carolina game. Mrs. Peter C. Hains, who has been in Massachusetts, has returned to Fort Monroe. Capt. and Mrs. Hains have made many friends at the post, and the news of their intended departure for duty in New York comes as a great disappointment.

Some of those leaving Fort Monroe for Thanksgiving and the Army-Navy game were Capt. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Capt. Malcolm Young, Lieut. George L. Hicks, jr., Capt. and Mrs. Harry F. Jackson, Lieut. Harry C. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall, Mrs. R. C. Marshall, Lieut. Francis W. Ralston, Miss Booker, Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton, Mrs. Rafferty and Lieut. C.

C. Lansing. The usual Friday night hop was held in the administration building, but owing to many absent from the post, the dance was not very large.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Dec. 3, 1905.

Mrs. Ayer was hostess at the meeting of the bridge Whist club on Monday afternoon. Saturday evening Nov. 25 a concert and dance were given in the administration building, under the auspices of the enlisted men of the garrison. The proceeds were given to the band to enable them to purchase new music. Col. and Mrs. E. B. Pratt entertained at dinner on Thursday evening, Lieuts. Sheldon W. Anding and Bloxham Ward. Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, Lieuts. Charles C. Allen, J. Millard Little and Jacob W. S. Wuest were the dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Waldo C. Ayer, on Thursday evening. A number of officers and ladies were delightfully entertained at cards on Thursday evening by Major and Mrs. George R. Cecil. Mrs. Cantrell, of Kentucky, was the guest of Major and Mrs. Cecil for Thanksgiving.

The famous Dixie Jubilee singers gave an entertainment at the garrison theater, Friday evening, Dec. 1, the second of a series of entertainments to be given this winter. Others are to follow on Jan. 8, 18 and Feb. 9. The proceeds are to be devoted to the interests of the enlisted men. From the proceeds Nov. 8, \$25 is to be given to the Army Relief Association. Pianos were placed in the post theater and band quarters last week.

Saturday evening Mrs. Gilmore and her sister, Mrs. Gamble, entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Hathaway, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore B. Hacker, Capt. and Mrs. Claude B. Swezey, Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Carleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward R. Stone, Rev. and Mrs. Robert Bell, Mr. and Mrs. John Lottridge, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ellis, Mrs. McCune, Misses Jessie McCune, Marie Fechet, Mary Cecil, Alice Fawcett, Agnes E. Weller, Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, Lieuts. Charles C. Allen, and Laurence Butler, Messrs. Will McCune, Emmet Martin, Thomas V. Chambers, and Will Brown. Capt. and Mrs. Bradner D. Slaughter will entertain at a series of military dinners this week, the first on Tuesday evening, a second on Friday evening.

Major and Mrs. Zallinski have returned from the East, where they were the guests of Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, brother of Mrs. Zallinski.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 1, 1905.

As the result of despondency, due to his dismissal from the Army, Capt. Alga P. Berry, late of the 29th Infantry, on detached service in the Quartermaster's Department, shot himself in a room in the Hotel Columbia, of Vancouver, at six o'clock Thanksgiving morning. The evidence showed that his death was deliberately planned, for he first shot himself above the heart, and a few minutes later again shot himself in the head behind the right ear. Death must have followed instantly. Captain Berry was alone at the time, Mrs. Berry with her father, Col. Augustus H. Bainbridge, retired, having gone to Washington on the 10th, hoping to have the sentence of the court mitigated. Much sympathy is felt by all at his tragic death and the sorrow it brings to his family. Captain Berry was born in Kansas on July 31, 1872, and was appointed from that State to West Point, June 15, 1892.

On Friday last Mrs. George B. Davis entertained a number of her Portland and Army friends at a delightful bridge whist party, late in the afternoon; refreshments were served. Mrs. James A. Irons and Mrs. Frederick G. Hodgson presiding over the daintily decorated table.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick H. Svenson, with their children, left Friday for their station, Fort Bliss, Texas, and Laney and Kiggins, Vancouver, have been awarded the contract for enlarging the sewerage system at the barracks.

Mrs. A. B. Johnson, who has been entertaining Gen. and Mrs. William E. Dougherty for several days, gave a delightful reception Saturday afternoon in their honor. Miss Anderson, second daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Thomas M. Anderson, leave this morning for a six months' trip to Italy with relatives.

#### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Dec. 4, 1905.

Judge and Mrs. Dean, who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wilkinson, left for their home on Monday.

Sergeant Dunbar, Co. E, 4th Inf., has received a gold medal for distinguished marksmanship. This is the fifth medal the sergeant has been awarded for superior shooting in nine years' service.

The branch of the permanent new location of the U.S. naval recruiting station in the Federal Building, Cincinnati, will be established soon in the vicinity of the armory. Comdr. Henry B. Wilson, of Washington, inspected the new station in the Federal building on Tuesday. Another will be established in Louisville, Ky.

Thanksgiving day dawned clear and cold. The soldiers were treated to a special thanksgiving dinner. A fine menu was spread before them by Steward Tribble, of Co. E, which consisted of 80 pounds of turkey roasted to a turn with the traditional "dressing," roast pork, cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes, mashed Irish potatoes, green corn, celery, mince pie, pumpkin pie, assorted cakes and coffee, all of which good feast had justice fully done it by the boys in blue.

Captain Kane, U.S.N., is a guest at the arsenal. He is a relative of Judge Bates.

The 4th Infantry Card Club met on Friday evening at the officers' mess.

Quite unusual is the record of William F. Wesphlinger, chief musician, 3d Inf., formerly stationed here, but now at Fort Seward, Alaska, who was recently retired after thirty years of continuous service. He is the third member of his family to be thus retired. His father, George Wesphlinger, retired several years ago and a brother, Gus, was retired two years ago as regimental quartermaster sergeant. Three other brothers, Julius, George and Harry, have only short terms to serve.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 5, 1905.

The reception and cotillion given by the bachelors of the post last Friday evening was a decided success. The hop room was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers, and the 27th Infantry orchestra furnished excellent music. Besides the post people there were many visitors present: Mrs. Skidmore, Misses Hillman, Miss Wainwright, Miss Kilbourne, Miss Hayden, Miss Hallock, Mrs. Hammond, Miss White and Mr. Hammond.

Mrs. William Caldwell Rogers gave a tea last Wednesday afternoon from five until seven, to meet Miss Hallock. Mrs. Claude Sharp Fries gave a tea Tuesday, Dec. 5, from five until seven to meet Miss Kilbourne and Miss Hayden. Mr. Fulmer, father of Lieut. J. J. Fulmer, 27th Inf., returned to his home in Pittsburg, Monday last.

The first of a series of free dances at the post for the entertainment of enlisted men passed off very successfully last Tuesday evening. These dances will be given regularly, every other Tuesday evening during the winter season. All are looking forward with pleasure to an entertainment to be given by the Soldiers' Glee Club, under direction of Chief Musician Muller, some time in January. Musician Muller has an extraordinary amount of good material at hand and will, no doubt, furnish a very interesting program.

The first snow of the season arrived on Thanksgiving day and good sleighing is reported in the vicinity.



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### CIVIL WAR SERVICE ADVANCEMENT.

The twenty-nine officers on the retired list of the Army who had Civil War service and were retired from active service for disability contracted in the line of duty, under the Act of Oct. 1, 1890, have petitioned the President of the United States that their claim for promotion to the next higher grade be reconsidered by the Attorney General of the United States. It will be recalled that the Attorney General, much to the surprise of the officials of the War Department, held that inasmuch as these officers had already received an extra grade at the time of their retirement they were not entitled to the advance grade given Civil War veterans by the Act of April 23, 1904. The petition of these officers sets forth very fully the reasons why they should be given the advanced grade given other veterans on the retired list. Their position is well taken and in the opinion of a great majority of the officials of the War Department their case is so strong that it should receive the favorable action of the President.

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## FROM THE YALU TO PORT ARTHUR

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By OLIVER ELLSWORTH WOOD, Lieut.-Col., U. S. A. For a period of nearly four years the author was the American Military Attaché at Tokyo, and prior to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War had unusual opportunities for observing conditions in Japan and her preparedness for war. Through the courtesy of the Japanese military authorities, the writer was enabled to reach Daire before the surrender of Port Arthur, and was the first foreign officer to enter that historic city after the capitulation took place. Bound in Cloth, \$1.50, postpaid.

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During the summer the Attorney General was asked by the Acting Secretary of War to reconsider his opinion, but declined to do so. The cases of these officers are strongly supported by many prominent Senators and by the Acting Chief of Staff, Major Gen. John C. Bates. Under date of Sept. 14, General Bates wrote the following endorsement on the petition of these officers that their cases be reconsidered:

"Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War, approved. If these officers are not entitled to any benefit under Act of April 23, 1904, as seems to be indicated in the opinion of the Honorable Attorney General, I recommend that steps be taken to secure legislation such as will give them promotion under the act. They are now discriminated against in a way I do not think Congress intended. I cite the case of Col. Thomas Shea, who being a captain was retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1870, and was promoted colonel on the retired list in 1904 under the Act of April 23 of that year. Also the case of Col. Robert Avery, who being a first lieutenant was retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1870, and was promoted colonel on the retired list in 1904 under the same act."

Failing in their request to obtain the President's support to get the Attorney General to reconsider their cases it is the purpose of these twenty-nine officers to take the matter to Congress, which, it is believed, did not intend that they should be barred from the reward given other veterans of the Civil War under the Act of April 23, 1904. The twenty-nine officers who would be benefited by favorable action on this matter are as follows: Majors J. R. Brincklé, E. K. Russell, Thomas Sharp, H. F. Brewerton, W. M. Waterbury, G. W. Crabb, F. E. DeCourcy, H. P. Ritzius, R. M. Rogers, James M. Burns, T. S. Kirtland, W. H. Kell, J. N. Morgan, L. E. Campbell, W. I. Sanborn, Gaines Lawson, E. G. Mathey, and Henry M. Kendall; Capt. W. M. Williams, C. W. Harrold, E. I. Grumley, J. O. Cory, J. H. Gifford, Lewis Merriam, Edward Lynch, W. W. Tyler, G. K. Spencer, D. H. Clark, and J. A. Payne.

The headquarters, band and 1st Squadron, 14th Cavalry (twelve officers and 232 enlisted men), arrived at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for station on Dec. 6.

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### THE OUTLOOK IN CONGRESS.

It is an interesting and not altogether pleasing fact that the Fifty-ninth Congress, which came into being on Dec. 4, with an unusually large proportion of new and untried members in both branches, is confronted with a larger list of important problems than any of its predecessors was ever required to pass upon in time of peace. Moreover, while the majority party is more strongly entrenched in power than it has been in recent years, and while the minority party is evidently adrift and without a definite, coherent policy, it seems clear that the proceedings of the session are far less likely to be dominated by party spirit than by executive influence. This Congress was elected on the issues which led to an overwhelming popular indorsement of what may be termed the Roosevelt policies in 1904, and so far as concerns its action on those policies, it is more distinctively a Roosevelt Congress than a Republican or Democratic Congress. Fortunately or otherwise, President Roosevelt's attitude with regard to several questions of national importance has, within the last few years, developed distinct issues concerning the constitutional powers of the executive and legislative branches of the Government, and there is some danger that the controversy over those issues may overshadow all other interests, including the real legislative needs of the country at large. The President's message, from which we quote in another column what is said concerning the Army and Navy, urges action upon an array of questions which, if properly considered, would engage the energies of a hard-working Congress for a full year. They include many delicate and complex problems of national, inter-State, economic and industrial policy which involve constitutional questions of vital importance, and if any legislation concerning them is enacted, one of its inevitable effects will be to load the calendar of the United States Supreme Court with appeals requiring many interpretations and re-interpretations of our fundamental law. Mr. Roosevelt has committed himself to vast projects of Governmental action along new and undetermined lines which, if instituted, will almost certainly lead to a period of constitutional disputation and controversy more acrimonious and more demoralizing to vested interests than the country has witnessed since the momentous interval just before the Civil War. The President sincerely believes that the policies he proposes are wise and needful, but his absolute sincerity in that respect, his broad intelligence, self-reliance and optimistic patriotism will all be regarded by many as tending to increase rather than diminish popular apprehension as to the ultimate consequence of his daring incursion into the field of unsolved problems.

In view of the situation thus suggested rather than stated, it seems idle to look for any extensive general legislation on behalf of the national defenses at the present session. The need of certain constructive measures for the Army and Navy is beyond question, and has been so often described in these columns that it need not be restated in detail. The Secretary of War has in his hands eleven bills for the betterment of the Army, which have been submitted to him by the General Staff, and they will be presented to Congress at an early date, but their fate in that body is uncertain. One of these measures, which is of urgent importance to the whole military establishment, provides for the reorganization of the Artillery and a moderate increase in the Coast Artillery, and should be enacted into law without debate. Another bill of real consequence to the Service is one prepared by Lieutenant General Chaffee, Chief of Staff, which, as explained by him in an interview published in these columns Nov. 25, is designed to effect a partial solution of the question of promotion by applying the process of elimination. Still another of the bills alluded to provides that Army officers on duty at Service schools may go on vacation when the schools are closed for the summer without having the time charged against their annual leaves. This bill, it is believed, may be enacted, inasmuch as it does not involve any increased expenditure on account of the Army. In addition to the bills approved by the General Staff, various other measures relating to military affairs have been proposed



and these will doubtless be followed by others, good, bad and indifferent, but whether out of the whole mass we shall receive even a few well-considered constructive enactments, which the Service really needs, is extremely doubtful.

The outlook in Congress for the Navy is little if any more promising. There is a note of hesitancy in the President's message with regard to naval expansion, which is distinctly at variance with former utterances from the same source, and which is somewhat disconcerting. Undoubtedly, the President favors a large and efficient Navy and may be depended upon to do his utmost to bring it into being, but he has manifestly modified his attitude in the direction of conservatism in the matter of ship construction. If, in connection with his change of view, we consider the limited building program proposed by the Secretary of the Navy together with the unfortunate difference of opinion between the Navy General Board and the Board on Construction, with respect to the important question of battleship types, we shall have little ground to hope for authorization of any considerable increase in the fleet at this session of Congress. On the other hand, however, the President earnestly favors an increase in the personnel of the Navy, both of officers and men, and we venture the hope that Congress may make prompt provision for that urgent need. The recommendations for the Army and Navy which have been presented by the President and the heads of departments, are practical, moderate, and in no item extravagant. They have been carefully considered by officers who are directly responsible for the efficiency of the national defenses and they should be considered solely with reference to the peace and general welfare of the nation, and entirely apart from partisan, sectional and sentimental influences.

The recommendations presented in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which we publish in another column, include several which are of peculiar interest. One of these provides for a reorganization of the several bureaus of the Navy Department, proposing that the Bureau of Ordnance be retained as it is, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts also to be retained, but to be known henceforth as the Bureau of Supplies and Payments, while all the other bureaus, including the Judge Advocate General's office and the administration of the Marine Corps, are to be consolidated in two bureaus. The Secretary also recommends that two vice-admirals be appointed in the Navy, and that the grade of commodore be revived, though we do not fancy that his views as to the latter proposition will be received by the naval service with any violent demonstration of approval. Secretary Bonaparte favors the retirement in grade of officers whose usefulness has been impaired by age or otherwise, that a marine engineering force be organized for shore duty and that an increase of 1,200 be made in the enlisted force of the Marine Corps. Another recommendation that will attract attention is that midshipmen be dropped from the list of line officers and placed so that no question can arise as to their being under the disciplinary control of the Navy Department.

#### THE ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

In view of the intimation that efforts will be made during the present session of Congress to abolish the Army transport service, it is worth while to consider the character and record of that service somewhat more fully than was done in the extract from the annual report of the Quartermaster General of the Army, which appeared in these columns Nov. 18. In that extract it was pointed out that the earnings of the service during the last fiscal year exceeded expenses by more than \$1,500,000. On that showing alone a continuation of the service would seem to be an eminently sound business proposition, but there are other and equally important reasons in support of that view of the matter. As long as we retain the Philippines we shall probably have to keep a large military force in those islands, and as long as that necessity exists prudence, economy and good military policy all require that we shall maintain a transport system capable of carrying considerable bodies of troops to and from Manila speedily, comfortably and at a minimum of cost. In the event of a sudden emergency requiring a large and immediate increase of the Army in the Philippines, we could not depend upon the merchant marine for transport, for the very excellent reason that we have no merchant marine worth mentioning. If we had a merchant service worthy of our foreign commerce we might dispense with the Army transport service, but to do so in the absence of merchant fleet capable of meeting the needs of the Army in the event of an insurrection in the Philippines or in any other emergency requiring the employment of troops beyond the sea would be downright folly.

In original cost and in repairs and improvements to adapt them to military uses, the Army transport ships represent a large outlay of money, but they are to-day superior to any other vessels designed for similar service. They could be sold only at a heavier sacrifice than the Government has any moral right to make, and if they were sold the Government, in a case of emergency, would be put to the expense of establishing another transport service, with inevitable confusion and delay. It is the expressed opinion of conservative officers that if the present transport ships had been available at the outbreak of the Spanish war the result would have been the saving of the lives of large numbers of soldiers, both Regulars and Volunteers, as well as the saving of millions of dollars to the Government. The acquisition of outlying ter-

ritories by the United States has imposed a new moral obligation upon the Government. That is to say, that conditions having arisen which make the soldier liable to a two year tour of duty in the enervating climate of the Philippines, it is but just that the Government shall see that he is provided with the safest, cheapest and most comfortable means of transport to and from the islands. The Army is so small that in the natural order of things many officers now in active service will have served several or perhaps half a dozen tours of duty in the Philippines before reaching the age of retirement. It is due to them, some of whom entered the Service before we acquired the islands and consequently knew nothing of the conditions which have since arisen, that they and their families shall be treated with the utmost consideration in this matter of transportation. We submit that even if the maintenance of the transport service for their comfort and convenience involved a greater outlay than would be required for similar service rendered by commercial lines, the Government could well afford to make it as a matter of right and fair dealing. In such a case neither the obligations nor the real interests of the Government can be measured by mere money standards.

When the effort is made in Congress to dispense with the transport service—as it almost certainly will be—we trust the friends of the Army will be prepared to meet it. To that end we hope that in the meantime they may have carefully studied that portion of the report of the Quartermaster General of the Army relating to the subject. In that document they will find a business-like plea for a continuance of the service which is unassailable and which stands unrefuted. As for the moral argument in favor of continuing the service, there is no reply to it unless it be that the obligation of good faith is not binding on the Government.

Arrangements have been completed for the towing of the new drydock Dewey, intended for the Asiatic Station, from Solomon's Island, and on Dec. 16 the 12,000-mile journey will begin. The towing fleet, consisting of the Potomac, the Glacier, the Brutus and the Caesar, under command of Comdr. H. H. Hosley, have been ordered to Solomon's Island and there now seems to be no doubt that the start will be made on schedule time. It has been a long time since such great interest has been aroused by such an event and if Commander Hosley gets the 11,000-ton dock to the Philippines safely he will have accomplished a record-breaking project. The dock will go to the Philippines by way of the Suez Canal. All four vessels, as well as the drydock, have been equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus which will be used continually during the long journey which will take, it is believed, fully four months. The Caesar and the Glacier will take the Dewey in tow first. The Potomac, which was added to the fleet only this week, will be used as a convoy and the Brutus will stand by for use in an emergency. The details for the project have all been worked out after weeks of labor. A huge chain bridle will be attached to the dock, the lines of chain running out from two corners for thirty fathoms, where they will be attached to the towing line. The line, consisting of 15-inch Manila hemp, will be doubled, thus giving two 15-inch lines, and will run for six hundred feet to a 2-inch steel line, especially made for this work. The steel line, two hundred fathoms long, will be attached to a towing machine on the rear of the hindmost towing vessel. The machine will automatically gather in all slack, or let out the reserve line in case of heavy weather. The front vessel will be a few hundred feet forward, attached to its companion by a heavy line. The officials of the Navy Department who have worked out the plan are confident that the trip will be made without trouble. The plan adopted for towing the dock is, however, being subjected to sharp criticism by experienced officers of the Navy. They hold that the dock should be towed by two battleships, whose weight would be a counterpoise for the strain on the towing line and whose decks would be clear for the working of the hawsers. The multiplication of light vessels as tows is criticised as tending to confusion. The use of single-screw vessels is criticised. It is also suggested that some one should have been sent to England to ascertain from the officers who towed the English dock to Bermuda what suggestion they have to make as the result of their experience. Commander Fulham showed that his head was level when he refused to make himself responsible for a change in his methods. The question of conveying the dock is one of seamanship and the determination of methods should be left to seamen. However, "all is well that ends well."

The War Department will make some important recommendations to Congress for legislation in the forthcoming Army Appropriation Bill. Secretary Taft will recommend that a provision be incorporated in that bill that all commissioned officers of the Army may transfer or assign their pay accounts, when due and payable, only under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe. It will also be recommended that hereafter enlisted men qualifying as expert riflemen shall receive in addition to their pay \$3 a month, those qualifying as sharpshooters \$2 a month, and those qualifying as marksmen \$1 a month. Another important recommendation which is under consideration by the War Department and which will probably be approved by Secretary Taft is that hereafter payment for commutation of quarters shall be based upon an allowance of two rooms for the lowest commissioned rank, with a successive increase of one room for each additional or advanced grade. A recommendation of con-

siderable interest is, that hereafter when officers on the retired list of the Army are ordered on public duty involving travel without troops, they shall receive such mileage as is now or may hereafter be provided by law and regulations for officers on the active list. It is also probable that it will be recommended that when the station of an officer is changed while he is on leave, he will on joining his new station, be entitled to mileage for the distance to the new station, from the place where he received the order directing the change, provided the distance is not greater than that from the old to the new station. If the distance be greater, he will be entitled to mileage for a distance equal that from the old to the new station only. The War Department is also considering the advisability of recommending that hereafter actual expenses shall be paid to officers for sea travel when traveling on duty with or without troops and for travel in the home waters of the United States mileage shall be paid.

In the annual report of the Bureau of Navigation, extracts from which are given on page 404, Rear Admiral Converse again urges the necessity for increasing the Navy personnel below command grades. Comparatively new ships are being put out of commission for lack of officers. In view of present exigencies it is suggested that midshipmen might with advantage be promoted to ensigns after one or two years at sea. It is proposed that the title "warrant machinist" be changed to "machinist," that the grade of "chief machinist" be created, and that chief boatswains, gunners and machinists be eligible to promotion to ensign. Warrant officers should be paid on promotion from the date from which they take rank. The discrimination of 15 per cent. in the pay of officers on shore duty should be abolished. Officers of the Navy retired for physical disability contracted on duty should be given the pay of the grade for which they would otherwise be promoted, as are officers of the Army and Marine Corps. The definite assignment of each ship to a home port is now being worked out. The inauguration of repair periods for ships is a step toward it. Applying the lessons of the recent war, Admiral Converse says: "The extent of the damages inflicted at long range by heavy guns confirms previously existing growing opinion of armaments of heavier caliber for all armored ships." The argument the war offers in behalf of battleships is also urged.

A contract will be signed by the Navy Department and Snare and Triest, of New York, for the construction of a coaling wharf at California City Point, in San Francisco bay, at a cost of about \$160,000. It is the plan of the Bureau of Equipment to build a coaling station there which will be the largest on the Pacific coast, and when completed will be utilized by the vessels on the Pacific station almost exclusively. Contracts will be made for the building of a coal shed which will cost \$200,000. This will give a capacity of 10,000 tons. Ultimately the station will have a capacity of 50,000 tons, and the plans may be enlarged so as to provide for the building of a station which will care for 100,000 tons of coal. The station at the Mare Island Navy Yard will not be used after the completion of the plant at California City Point. Officers of the Bureau of Equipment estimate that a saving of more than a dollar a ton will be made by making it no longer necessary for vessels to go to Mare Island. The difficulty large vessels have in getting into the Mare Island yards adds greatly to the expense of coaling. Coaling machines for California City Point will be purchased from the De Mayo Company.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that during the past two years the expenditures of the Government have exceeded the receipts by more than \$14,000,000, besides the \$50,000,000 on account of the Panama Canal. The deficit for the current fiscal year, 1905-6, is estimated at \$8,000,000. Imports for the year ending June 30, 1905, were \$1,117,512,629 and the exports \$1,518,561,720, the goods imported coming in 7,481,920 separate packages. Custom receipts were \$261,798,856.91; internal revenue, \$234,095,740.85; miscellaneous, \$51,510,087.00, and postal service, \$152,826,585.10, all of which with \$15,065,257 additional was expended on the service. A total in receipts of \$697,101,269.95; expenditures, \$720,105,498.55; deficit, \$23,004,228.60. The available cash balance at the end of the year was \$145,477,491.89. During the year \$68,739,793 was added to the money in circulation, making the total \$2,624,230,391, a per capita of \$31.39, of which forty per cent. was gold.

Referring to the unveiling of the memorial windows at the Mare Island chapel, of which we have published an account, a correspondent says: "It is greatly to be desired that the names of officers who were identified with this yard or station, and especially the officers who helped to make the early history of California, should be commemorated by windows in the chapel. The names of Sloat, who took possession of California in the name of the United States Government; Stockton, who conquered the Mexican Californians; Farragut, the first commandant of this yard; Phelps, Baldwin and others, as well as those whose memorials have just been unveiled, will be kept before the minds of the hundreds of young men who visit the chapel. The windows are all small, but are very beautiful, and as works of art are probably as fine as any in Europe or America."



## FOOTBALL NOTES.

On page 421 and 422 of this issue appears an account of the Army and Navy football game at Princeton on December 2.

We do not wish to criticize too harshly the shifting of the game from Philadelphia to Princeton, but it was certainly a great blunder. At Princeton the entire 30,000 spectators had to be handled in a few hours, while in Philadelphia, with four vast terminals, only about one-third that number go and return the same day, in fact half the audience was probably supplied by Philadelphia—and five times the number could be handled without difficulty, discomfort or delay. Hence we wondered why the change was ever made. The difficulties certainly could not have been perfectly understood. The universal comment of the disgruntled crowds was "surely they will never have the game here again." Speaking on this subject the Philadelphia North American says: "Princeton, as everybody knows, has the good fortune to lie two or three miles off the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Philadelphia. This gives it that air of quiet and aristocratic aloofness that is so charming, and makes the historic old buildings appropriate to the landscape. But trying to transport thirty or forty special trains in a few hours over a 'jerkwater' line into blind alleys of tracks has its disadvantages. Hence, confusion, late trains, missed meals, mud without end and lacerated feelings beyond the power of language to record. And, besides the transportation mix-up, there was the grievous overtaxing of the commissary department. Princeton is hospitable, but 30,000 hungry strangers was a bit too much for her, and they found small comfort within her gates." The party upon Colonel Thompson's special train will for ever hold the Colonel in grateful remembrance because of the excellent luncheon, or dinner it might be called, and supper which he provided and to which he made them welcome after the fashion of his abounding hospitality. But for this there is no telling but that the track between New York and Princeton might have been strewn with the exhausted forms of sundry admirals, generals and others of lesser degree.

General Horace Porter, who with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Clarence Porter, was to have accompanied Col. H. M. Thompson's special party, wandered off somewhere into the wilderness of the Pennsylvania Railroad station, at New York, and got aboard the wrong train, thus illustrating, as the General remarked, the advantage of having had many years of experience as a railroad man.

Officers of the Army and Navy who went from Washington to Princeton to see the Army and Navy game returned disgusted, vowing they will never again go to Princeton. The journey home took hours and it was morning before many got back. Col. Charles S. Brownell, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, has suggested that the next game be held in Washington, at Potomac park, a bit of Government ground, ample in size, near the Potomac River. The cost of erecting stands for seating spectators is the only obstacle, but the hope is expressed that Congress would solve this problem by making an appropriation; if not the grounds might be improved and stands erected by public subscription. Potomac park is near the city and there is room for stands to seat 100,000 people. If the plan were carried out the Government alone could have supervision of the game, and there would be no discussion between the Army and Navy managers concerning ticket allotments or any of the other vexing problems which arise when the games are held on some university field. There is a feeling in Washington that the next game must be played either in Philadelphia or in Washington. Princeton is considered an impossibility. Among the comments, sane and otherwise, the following, in a letter in the New York Sun, is of real interest: "In view of the difficulty of handling a crowd at Princeton, why not go back to the old plan and play the Army-Navy game at the grounds of the two institutions alternately, but with a variation from the previous practice? Make it the occasion for an annual visit from one cadet corps to the other, and let several days be spent in examination of the buildings, methods, sports, tasks, discipline and, best of all, in forming friendships between the two corps. Make the annual football game one of the features of an annual comparative inspection trip and give the cadets a semi-holiday at the same time." In its notes on the game the Philadelphia North American says: "Some evil genius of a train dispatcher about 10 o'clock threw a switch at Princeton Junction and sent the cadet train from West Point onto the shuttle track for the run into Princeton. The cadet train was of ten coaches with two engines, one pulling and one pushing. It came rolling along until it struck the bunker which nature and Andrew Carnegie have been constructing. There it stuck. 'Track blocked,' went the message back to the Junction, and instant the semaphore signals east and west began to work, and as the minutes passed trains were brought to a standstill as they came toward the Junction. Not the sign of a private box marked the expanse of the field. A few reserved seats on the first row, so low that it was impossible for the occupants to see over the heads of the men along the line, were the accommodations provided for the President, his wife and their friends."

## WHY THE GAME WAS AT PRINCETON.

The recent football game having re-awakened interest in the reasons that led to the transfer of the Army-Navy contest from the University of Pennsylvania to Princeton, the letter in regard to the matter, written last spring and which the athletic management has heretofore refused to give out, has at length been made public. A statement, of which what follows is an outline, has, it is said, been submitted to the superintendents of West Point and Annapolis, and its publication is warmly approved by them:

Ever since the erection of permanent stands on Franklin Field, with a seating capacity of about 20,000, the seats for the game had been divided into thirds, the best having always been given to the two academies. For the four previous years all the expenses of the game were paid by the subscriptions of Pennsylvanians, and all seats were distributed gratis, but this led to so many difficulties that in 1903 Pennsylvania asked that each institution be allowed to dispose of its own share of seats, and that in case of their sale the proceeds should be divided between the Army and Navy Relief societies. This was agreed to and as a result in 1903 and 1904 the Army Relief Society was given about \$18,000, and the Navy Relief Society (suggested by the University of Pennsylvania, and until then non-existent) was founded, and received a similar sum.

In the spring of 1905 the following letter was sent, dated May 18:

Dear Doctor White: Replying to your letter of the 2d inst., relating to an agreement in regard to the issue of

tickets for the annual Army-Navy game, we beg leave to state that the athletic association of the Services have given most careful consideration of the views of your committee and of the existing circumstances that are appealing directly to our organizations. We, as the representatives of the respective associations, have been directed to inform your committee of the result of our meetings and of the conclusions that have been reached. The annual game in Philadelphia has been an event in the history of amateur athletics that has established itself in the good opinion of the country. The assistance given the relief societies of the Army and Navy must appeal to all that have these great charities at heart, and the hospitality and courtesy extended to us by the University of Pennsylvania are matters of fact that are appreciated by all that have had the good fortune to be your guests. The services at large have been brought more in touch with each other and the occasion of these meetings has been a great factor in making their acquaintance most desirable.

We have reached a stage where the largely increased number of members of the associations, and the increased naval establishment, makes it evident that to continue these games we should be enabled to give our contributing members an opportunity to have tickets for themselves and families. The well being of both of our associations will be menaced if tickets are not obtainable, and the question of proper financial support is most serious.

After carefully regarding our needs, we most respectfully request that your committee may consider the proposition: To allow the Army 7,000 tickets and ten boxes and the Navy 7,500 tickets and ten boxes, the remainder to go to the University of Pennsylvania. The increased allowance of tickets for the Navy over those for the Army is necessitated by the larger corps of midshipmen.

Should your committee be able to grant this request we shall be very glad to sign the agreement of the game for Dec. 2. In the event that Pennsylvania feels unable to allow the number of tickets asked for we know it will be because of reasons beyond control of the committee; we regret any change. The conditions with us will be such that, being unable to meet the demands of our members (unless the increase can be allowed), necessity will compel arrangements to be made for the annual games to be played at the national academies or elsewhere.

Very respectfully,  
W. F. HALSEY, Comdr., U.S.N., N.A.A.  
P. E. PIERCE, Capt., U.S.A., A.A.A.

In reply to this letter, Dr. J. William White, chairman of the committee of the University of Pennsylvania, having the matter in charge, wrote, on May 25, 1905, saying that it was impossible to assign to the academies the increased number of seats asked, as it would put the committee in an indefensible position as regards its own supporters. "We have," the letter says, "over 2,000 athletic association members, 3,700 undergraduates of the University, and many thousand friends and contributors, each of whom feels that he has the right at least to purchase a ticket for any event on Franklin Field." The letter says further:

No amount of trouble and no expenditure of time or thought or labor is too great for us to undertake in this matter if by doing so we can please you and continue the most agreeable and friendly relations that have now endured for some years. But in this matter we feel that a principle is involved, that our hands are tied, that the present basis of distribution is the only just and equitable one, and that with every disposition to lighten your burdens, or even to assume them, we are unable to take an action which would be a positive injury to the interests of the University. Moreover, the committee is exceedingly reluctant to diminish materially the contribution—amounting in the last two years to more than \$5,000—which the sale of the university tickets has enabled it to make to the Army and Navy Relief Societies. It is the unanimous desire of our committee, and of Pennsylvania generally, that the game should be played on Franklin Field this year, as during preceding years, if it can be played in accordance with the terms of our letter of May 2, in which, you may recall, it was agreed that the total number of box seats should be included in the reply.

In reply, Commander Halsey and Captain Pierce, in a letter to Doctor White, said:

We wish to renew our expression of appreciation to the University of Pennsylvania for all the courtesies and considerations that have been shown the Army and Navy representatives in the games that have taken place at Franklin Field, and to say that it is with extreme regret that we are unable to sign an agreement for the game this year on any but the terms contained in our letter of the 18th inst.

## PENNSYLVANIA VS. PRINCETON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Our thanks to Princeton for courtesies, for good intentions and for efforts beyond any necessary in a large city and our humble apologies to the University of Pennsylvania to whose generous folds we would penitently and the public gladly return. Our sincere apologies, also, to the widows and orphans of the Army and Navy for the curtailment of this year's contribution and the inevitable reduction hereafter should the games be continued at Princeton. It is respectfully suggested that the proper committee of Princeton College be urged to deduct in ample measure the expenses to which its self-invited guests have subjected it with a polite intimation that the mistake will not be repeated.

## NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila despatches of Dec. 1 state that Lieut. Charles D. Pendleton, of the Philippine Constabulary, has been placed under arrest at Ormoc, Island of Leyte, on charges of murdering a native policeman. According to the press report, the policeman ordered Pendleton to light the lamps on the carriage in which he was driving together with four native soldiers. Pendleton is said to have shot the man, killing him on the spot. He then picked up the body and had it carried to the police station, where he said that he had found it lying on the road. This story was at first corroborated by the soldiers. Later they broke down and told of the shooting. Pendleton is supposed to have been drunk at the time.

The memory of the late Lieut. Stephen K. Hayt, Philippine Scouts, who was killed in action on the Dolores River, Island of Samar, in December, 1904, has been honored in the manner indicated in the following order: "Headquarters, Department of the Visayas, Iloilo, Panay, P.I., Oct. 11, 1905. The camp established on the site selected near Oras, Samar, for headquarters and one battalion of Philippine Scouts, will be known hereafter as 'Camp Hayt,' in honor of 2d Lieut. Stephen K. Hayt, Philippine Scouts, who, with a detachment of thirty-seven men of the 38th Company, Philippine Scouts, was killed in action Dec. 16 1904, near the place above mentioned on the Dolores River Samar. By command of Brigadier General Carter: J. L. De Witt, first lieut., 20th Inf., A.D.C., Acting Military Secretary."

As a result of the recent killing of Clarence Allen, an American teacher and principal of the public school at Ormoc, Island of Leyte, by a fifteen-year-old Filipino boy.

the American teachers have been withdrawn from that place. The intermediate schools have been suspended, but the primary schools continue under native teachers. The American newspapers in Manila strongly denounce the hoodlumism resulting from the murder of Mr. Allen, and urge that corporal punishment be employed in the schools as the only means of enabling the teachers to maintain discipline. The native press half-heartedly denounces the murder, and points out the extreme youth of the murderer as an excuse for his crime.

Representative Payne, of New York, on Dec. 4 introduced a bill in the House which practically grants the free admission into the United States of all Philippine products, with the exception of sugar and tobacco.

Governor General Wright and Mrs. Wright, of the Philippines, were among the passengers on the steamer Manchuria, which arrived at San Francisco from the Orient Dec. 5. Governor Wright denied the report that there was friction in the islands because of his administration, and said he would return to Manila at the end of his present leave. He added: "My special errand to this country is to be present at Washington when bids for the construction of the new Luzon railway, amounting to \$30,000,000, are opened. There are many other matters with which I am to confer with the Administration regarding the conduct of affairs in the islands. I am happy to state that we are more prosperous down there than for years. The old feeling of distrust and dislike toward Americans is wearing off, and the English language is becoming more prevalent, especially among the younger set, 400,000 of whom are enrolled in our schools."

## PROPOSED SCHEME OF PROMOTION.

Among the various measures of proposed legislation for the Army which will come before Congress during the present session is the following bill which has been prepared by a prominent general officer who is not himself a graduate of the Military Academy:

Be it enacted: 1. Hereafter from the ten honor graduates of the United States Military Academy, selected by the Academic Board, approved by the Chief of Staff, assigned to the Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry shall be given the rank of first lieutenant as vacancies occur in that arm of the Service; provided that not more than two in the Infantry and one each in the Cavalry and Artillery shall be so advanced from any one class. Further, these men having served three years in the grade of first lieutenant will, if their records for efficiency, soldierly and gentlemanly deportment remain of a high order characterized by their conduct as cadets, be advanced to the first vacancy occurring in the grade of captain.

II. Hereafter the honor graduates of the service Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Engineer Schools below the rank of captain shall on the recommendation of the School Board, approved by the Chief of Staff of the Army, be promoted one grade to the first subsequent vacancies in their respective arms. Provided, that the honor graduates so affected shall consist of but one to each arm of the Service. Provided further that the efficiency record of such officers shall suggest such advancement.

III. Hereafter the President may, with the advice and consent of the Senate, advance by one grade any officer who shall especially distinguish himself over his fellows in any branch of the military Service. To this end division commanders and the heads of staff department will on the first of June each year make a special report of any so distinguished. These reports shall with all the facts bearing on the officer's conduct and career, be submitted to a board of officers specially selected to examine and report on the merits of each case. These reports having the approval of the Chief of Staff shall go to the Secretary of War for the action of the President. Provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to increase in any way the number of commissioned officers in the Army.

IV. Hereafter any officer below the rank of colonel specially distinguishing himself in active service may in the discretion of the President be advanced two grades in the arm of the Service to which he may belong.

## NAVAL BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

The annual report of Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, shows a very satisfactory condition of things. The manufacture of guns has made good progress, but, working three shifts night and day, the gun factory has not been able to keep up with the demand for guns, and private manufacturers have been called upon. An appropriation of \$3,300,580 for the improvement of the gun factory plant is asked for by the superintendent, but only partially recommended by the Bureau because of our National poverty.

Relations with the Army ordnance have been most cordial and there has been a useful interchange of information between the two services. To equip the whole Navy with Army rifles, machine guns and ammunition \$1,100,000 is asked for. An attempt is being made to establish uniformity in Navy and Army ammunition.

The rapid erosion of high-powered, large caliber guns has been only partially remedied, and they must soon be relined. A reserve of at least one-fourth of all calibers is to be provided. Improved gas-checks, gas-ejectors and gas-ejector attachments for rammers are being experimented with. The maximum strain on mounts is to be reduced by a new coil adopted. Designs have been completed for nearly all types of broadside mounts, and it is hoped to equip all the important vessels with these during the current fiscal year. The new model telescope for sights is a great improvement. All vessels are to be equipped with improved bore sights. The results of these improvements thus far are shown in improved target practice.

Money has been saved by the satisfactory employment of civilian inspectors. Progress has been made in securing smokeless powder of greater stability and ballistic efficiency, and an attempt is being made to get rid of the 3,500,000 pounds of brown prismatic powder so as to provide storage room for the new powder. No satisfactory shell of large caliber has yet been obtained. Base percussion fuses of marked superiority have been obtained.

There has been a material increase in the delivery of armor, though, owing to the sharp competition between ship builders; the complaints of delay in the receipt of armor continues. The output has reached its maximum, and all outstanding contracts should be completed within fourteen months. Then the armor manufacturers will turn their energies in other directions.

The work of installing a well standardized system of battery control on all vessels will soon be completed. An attempt is being made to substitute telephones for



voice tubes on board ship, but thus far without success. The Bureau is about ready to proceed to manufacture satisfactory and efficient torpedoes on a large scale. Estimates are submitted for putting the new torpedo, which is equal in efficiency to any, on the Maine, Missouri, Ohio and the sixteen torpedoed destroyers. War exercise tests of submarines are under way.

The report contains an account of the accidents to the 8-inch gun on the Iowa, and the 12-inch at the Proving Ground, and of the reorganization of the professional staff of the Bureau. The Bureau cannot too strongly record its appreciation of the loyal and capable support of the professional assistants. Their zeal and efficiency has made possible the successful administration of the affairs of the Bureau. The Bureau desires to express its appreciation of the services in this capacity of Capt. A. R. Couden, U.S. Navy, who, from long experience with ordnance work of all kinds, is thoroughly equipped for the duty. The work of the Special Board on Naval Ordnance has continued to be of much value. The civilian employees are commended for their zeal and intelligence and more of them are asked for.

An account is given of the special instruction of officers in ordnance, already fully described here. Additional material is required for advanced base material, and it is estimated for. The report concludes with an account of the work of the Bureau at the various centers of ordnance work and depositories of ordnance material.

#### TRIAL OF THE RHODE ISLAND.

We have received an official copy of the report of the Board of Inspection and Survey of their preliminary trial of the battleship No. 17, the Rhode Island. The data given for the three hours' run, Nov. 2, shows an average of 18.40 knots, varying from 18.95 at the beginning to 17.81 at the end. The data for the four hours' trial Nov. 11 shows an average of 19.014, varying between 18.905 and 19.075; average revolutions, 125,864. The steering gear worked satisfactorily. The working of the machinery, both main and auxiliary, and its performance during the trial, were entirely satisfactory. The boilers steamed freely and worked in a satisfactory manner throughout. With the exception of defects noted in the report of the Machinery Trial Board, the machinery was in excellent condition. The unfinished state of the vessel prevented a complete trial and the board say:

"The Board is therefore of the opinion that the trial of the Rhode Island should be regarded as a speed trial only, and not as a satisfactory preliminary acceptance trial, and that the Trial Board should be authorized to make an additional inspection of the vessel when the local inspectors at the builder's works report that the work upon the vessel is advanced to such a point that all tests of auxiliary machinery and fittings have been satisfactorily made and that all work upon the vessel is so nearly completed that they can prepare final and complete lists of all items of work necessary to finish the vessel in all her parts and fittings, as called for by the contract for her construction. Finally, the Board reports as follows: First, the Rhode Island maintained a true average speed of 19.011 knots for a period of four hours; second, the vessel is sufficiently strong to carry the armament, equipment, coal, stores, and machinery prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy and indicated in the drawings, plans, and specifications; third, the steering qualities, steadiness, and seaworthiness of the vessel are excellent. (This opinion is based on the results observed during these trials; and it is to be noted that the final inclining experiment for the purpose of obtaining her metacentric height for different conditions of loading, has not yet been made.)"

The members of the Board are: Capt. J. H. Dayton, president; Naval Constr. J. J. Woodward, Comdrs. John C. Fremont, Isaac S. K. Reeves, Templin M. Potts, and Lieut. Comdr. Edw. W. Eberle.

#### ROJESTVENSKY ON HIS DEFEAT.

The Paris Journal has received from its correspondent at Kobe, Japan, a report of Rojestvensky, commander of the Russian fleet in the battle of the Sea of Japan, of which the London Times publishes the following translation. The interview took place on the Russian transport Voronej, Nov. 16, on which Admiral Rojestvensky and 2,250 Russian prisoners were en route to Vladivostok. The correspondent writes:

"The first question asked was what the Admiral thought of the opinion attributed to Admiral Togo that, had he proceeded direct to the Far East instead of stopping at Madagascar, he could have inflicted serious damage to Japan, a large number of whose ships were being repaired. Admiral Rojestvensky replied that he had at first intended to proceed direct to the Far East, but was obliged to put in at several ports for different reasons, but principally owing to the terrible difficulties occasioned by the German colliers. Besides, the material obstacles which he had to overcome were immense. On arriving at the Strait of Tsu Shima he knew perfectly well that he was about to meet the whole Japanese fleet. He never thought of avoiding battle, as he had come precisely with that object. He admitted, however, that he had not foreseen such a disaster, having hoped that after an indecisive battle, in which both sides would have suffered greatly, the Russian ships could reach Vladivostok. Continuing, the Admiral said:

"Three detachments, each composed of four ironclads, came in line. \* \* \* Four cruisers followed \* \* \* and then came five small cruisers, nine torpedo-boats, and six transports. Our twelve battleships were attacked by twelve Japanese ironclads. During the first half-hour our men fired pretty well. As a matter of fact, they had somewhat more experience and training than people were pleased to admit. It was during this first phase of the battle that we inflicted all their losses upon the Japanese. But our men were suddenly demoralized by the terrible effect of the Japanese fire, and then all was lost. If these same Russian crews had had to deal with Japanese crews of equal value at the beginning of the war, the result would doubtless have been very different."

\* \* \* Admiral Togo's men, all veterans and accustomed to the thunder of battle, remained unaffected, continuing their fire with composure, and riddling with mathematical precision the first ship of each of our four columns. \* \* \* In two hours the Japanese victory was complete. One after the other all our ships had been disabled. Unfit for action, foundering, with their guns dismounted, powerless, and covered with dead, our fleet had ceased to exist at 3 p.m. on May 27.

"You know the rest yourself, as you have visited the Ore. You saw the dreadful state of that ironclad when it was finally captured. But remember that the Ore was

the last of its column, and thus suffered comparatively little. The Japanese victory was entirely won by their guns. In any case the effects of the firing were utterly different from what had been expected. None of our ironclads were pierced by the shells, but the repeated shock of the projectiles bursting against them disjoined their steel plates. The rivets sprang, and the water, rushing in by the holes thus opened, shifted the center of gravity of the vessels, causing them to upset and sink."

"Admiral Rojestvensky went on to say that the greatest danger for battleships was the sheet of fire in which the ships were enveloped in consequence of the explosion of the shells. The paint that covered everything on board was extremely dangerous. The torpedo-boats played quite a secondary part in the battle. He was absolutely certain that no submarine had taken part in the engagement. He did not conclude, however, that they would be useless in future wars, as they might render valuable service in preventing a blockade. The small guns of 37 mm. and 50mm. were, he said, completely useless. In future no ironclad would have guns of less than 75 mm., and even few of that caliber. The real guns for fighting would be those of 305 and 240 mm."

#### BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, states in his annual report that the appropriations available for the bureau during the last fiscal year, amounting in all to \$6,931,598, were adequate for the needs of the Service with the exception of those for "coal and transportation" and "contingent equipment." The shortage in those two items was covered by an item of \$100,000 in the urgency deficiency Act of March 3, 1905. The important disbursements by the bureau during the year included the following: Coal and transportation, \$2,750,000; equipment of vessels, \$3,000,000; depots for coal, \$600,000; salaries for Bureau of Equipment, Naval Observatory, Nautical Almanac Office and Hydrographic Office, \$236,160.

The amount of coal purchased during the year was 543,421 tons, costing an average of \$5.05 per ton. The amount was nine per cent. more than the purchases for the year preceding and the cost, including transportation on cargoes sent to Manila, was forty-nine cents per ton greater. Of the total amount of coal used in ships of the Navy, amounting in all to 428,247 tons, 49,670 tons were consumed on board of colliers, torpedo-boats, tugs, launches, etc., from which no reports are made of the specific object of expenditures. Of the balance, 52 per cent. was consumed for steaming purposes; 44 per cent. for distilling, pumping, ventilating, and lighting; 2 per cent. for cooking purposes, and 2 per cent. for steam launches. The bureau has effected agreements with American agents of coal dealers in seventy-two foreign ports to supply ships of the Navy with coal. There was purchased and distilled during the year a total of 75,096,917 gallons of water, costing \$34,819.29, an average of \$0.463 per 1,000 gallons. Of this quantity, 69,630,333 gallons, costing \$18,585.34, an average of \$0.266 per 1,000 gallons, were purchased or distilled at navy yards or stations; the balance, 5,466,584 gallons, costing \$16,233.95, an average of \$2.969 per 1,000 gallons, were purchased by ships.

During the year forty-four naval vessels were equipped with wireless apparatus, four were being equipped when the report was filed, twenty-three shore stations were equipped and thirteen others were building. The restriction of the bureau in its choice of sites for shore stations to land already possessed by the Government acts as a bar to the most efficient distribution of the stations.

Admiral Manney's report gives a detailed statement of the work performed by the bureau at each of the various navy yards and naval stations. It also includes the annual reports of Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, and Comdr. Harry M. Hodges, U.S.N., Hydrographer.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

At the request of the State Department, Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte on Dec. 7 directed that the Fifth Division of the North Atlantic Fleet, consisting of the Olympia, Cleveland, Denver, Des Moines and Eagle, under the command of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, be relieved from further duty in the waters of Santo Domingo and ordered to Culebra for target practice. After the target practice these vessels will come north for repairs and general overhauling. The relief of these ships leaves the Newport, Nashville, Scorpion and Dubuque in Dominican waters, and the Paducah will go there soon. Two vessels of the Third Division (Admiral Sigbee's) will be sent to Guantanamo for the purpose of being within striking distance of Santo Domingo in the event that their presence is needed.

Active work has been begun on the wharf for the coaling station at Guantanamo, and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible. Contracts will be made soon for coaling machines. The Bureau of Equipment is sending coal to Guantanamo and will have a sufficient quantity there soon for all of the vessels which are now, and those which will be soon, in Cuban waters.

A thorough trial will be given by the Navy Department to a new wireless telegraph system invented by Father Murgas, a priest of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who has been working out the details of his system for seven years. Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Robison, of the Bureau of Equipment, recently witnessed a test of the system at Wilkesbarre, going there for the purpose from Washington. He is now engaged in preparing a report of his trip. Father Murgas will send a receiving machine to the Bureau of Equipment soon, and it will be installed at the Washington Navy Yard. Great things are claimed for the new system, and the Department seems to think it well worth trying.

A wireless record for the coast of Central America was made on Nov. 17, when the station at Colon distinctly heard a message which was transmitted from Galveston, Texas, to New Orleans. The distance is about 1,600 statute miles, and the sound waves reaching from Galveston to Colon passed over some very mountainous country in Yucatan and Honduras. Another interesting wireless record was the catching of a message sent from Havana to Bradford by the station at Newport, R.I., last week. Colon has lately been in frequent communication with Key West.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department has received the report of the Board of Survey on the Culgoa, now at the New York Navy Yard. The report recommends that the Culgoa be given repairs and alterations which will cost \$97,000. The vessel is to be provided with accommodations for transporting sick officers and enlisted men. She will also be provided with

new boilers. The report of the Board of Survey on the Castine, which recommended that \$46,000 be expended in repairs, has been approved by the Navy Department. The repairs will be made at the Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard. It had been intended by the Navy Department authorities that the Glacier should take the place in the fleet of the Culgoa, but as this vessel is to be used in connection with the towing of the drydock Dewey to Cavite, the Navy Department has ordered the Celtic from the Pacific coast to the North Atlantic Station to replace the Culgoa. The tug Potomac has been added to the towing fleet of the drydock Dewey.

Orders will be issued soon to Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow, until recently naval aide at the White House, detaching him from command of the Mayflower, and assigning him to command the Charleston, which will be sent to the Pacific Station to replace the Chicago as Rear Admiral Goodrich's flagship.

Paymaster R. B. Rodney, U.S.N., suggests that to diminish desertion of the enlisted men of the Navy by conducting to their contentment and relieving them of social ostracism they be allowed to wear in time of peace, at option, subject to inspection, civilian dress while on liberty.

In order to rush important work at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., ninety-one men were called in the department of Steam Engineering on Dec. 2 to work on the following day, Sunday, on the colliers Brutus and Caesar, which are being fitted for the work of towing the steel floating drydock Dewey from Solomons Island, Md., to the Philippines.

The U.S.S. Mayflower, Comdr. C. McR. Winslow, sailed from New York Dec. 3 for Norfolk and Washington. She arrived at Norfolk Dec. 4.

The fourth division of the North Atlantic Fleet under Rear Admiral Brownson, and composed of the cruisers West Virginia, flagship, and the Colorado, Pennsylvania and Maryland, left Hampton Roads, Va., Dec. 4. The other three cruisers joined the Pennsylvania outside the Capes and the squadron sailed for the drill grounds to maneuver for a few days between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras.

Pay Insp. George W. Simpson, paymaster of the North Atlantic Fleet, is in Washington this week making arrangements for the furnishing of supplies to the fleet which will participate in the annual winter maneuvers in the Caribbean. The details must be arranged with much care, and it will probably take some days to fix upon a perfect plan.

The new battleship Louisiana will be given her preliminary trial trip over the Rockland course on Dec. 12. The Board of Inspection and Survey will supervise the trial. The battleship Connecticut, which is being built by the Government at New York, is nearer completion than the Louisiana, but will not be given even a preliminary trial until after she has been put in commission. The race between the Newport News Shipbuilding Company and the Government in the building of the two battleships which has created great interest is now about over. The Connecticut can not be given a trial until she has been put in commission and given her full complement of officers and men.

The Paducah will have her final trial on Dec. 11, when she will be taken out for forty-eight hours at sea. The trip is preliminary to the final acceptance of the vessel by the Government.

The battleship Alabama, which has been undergoing minor repairs at the navy yard, New York, was taken out of drydock Dec. 5. The Maine has also been receiving the attention of the navy yard mechanics, and the Massachusetts has been taken in hand for repairs. Work on the Indiana is now approaching completion, and it is expected that she will be ready for commission early in January. The extra force, which had been allowed to the Department of Steam Engineering, has been put at work and the finishing touches are being made to the ship with rapidity. The body of able seaman John J. Moulder was picked up in the basin of the yard Dec. 5. He fell from the Admiral's launch several days previous while it was moored in the basin.

The transfer to the Pensacola Navy Yard of Comdr. William S. Hogg, U.S.N., will enable that officer to perfect his system of wireless telegraphy, an opportunity for which he has been waiting since the beginning of his last sea duty. Commander Hogg feels every confidence that he has discovered a system which will operate for the naval service better than any hitherto employed, and one that only requires thorough tests to demonstrate that fact.

The crew of the U.S.S. Maryland, on Thanksgiving Day, did full justice to an extra fine dinner, while the band rendered an enjoyable program.

At the navy yard, Boston, Mass., repairs are being made on the cruiser Yankton, and minor repairs and painting are being done on the battleships Illinois and Missouri, the latter being in drydock, and the work of completely remodeling and overhauling the flagship New York and the cruiser Prairie is well under way.

Secretary Bonaparte has asked for an urgency deficiency appropriation of \$1,000,000 in behalf of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, which needs the money because of the expense involved in substituting for vessels just out of commission those having 95,000 more horsepower. Of the ships ready or preparing for trial the total horsepower is 281,000, which is greater than the machinery power of the entire battleship and armored cruiser fleet now in commission.

In a document covering twenty-nine typewritten pages, the Comptroller of the Treasury gives his reasons for concluding that Surg. Will F. Arnold, U.S.N., retired, is entitled to receive \$89.36 in prize money earned while attached to the U.S.S. Resolute at the time of the capture of the steamer Adula, in Guantanamo Bay, June 29, 1898. The auditor had disallowed the claim because the name of the surgeon was not included in the list submitted by the commander, and the other officers had received their share. The Comptroller held that the excluding by the commander of the vessel of the name of the surgeon in the list was only prima facie and not conclusive evidence; that, although the surgeon was temporarily absent on shore duty, he was not detached from the vessel and therefore should receive the money. Asst. Compt. Bowers decided in 1895 that it was not within the power of the auditor to correct an error in the prize money payment after the payment had been made, because the money assigned to one person could not be used to pay a debt to another, whose name was added after partial distribution. This decision the Comptroller now overrules, saying that "on the discovery of the error those whose names have been omitted are entitled to a share in the undistributed portion of the fund, the same in all respects as those whose names have not been omitted, but who remain unpaid." The amount to be distributed was \$20,000, of which \$5,226.75 remains unpaid. This sum



will be apportioned among those remaining unpaid, and including the commanding officer of the Resolute and Surgeons Edgar and Arnold in proportion to the amount due each under a proper distribution.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.  
FIRST SQUADRON.

##### First Division.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. William J. Barnette. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.  
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis.) Capt. William H. Reeder. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John A. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Arrived Dec. 6 at the navy yard, New York. Send mail to New York city. To go out of commission for repairs; place will be taken by the Indiana.

##### Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston.  
The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the 1st Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At Pine Beach, Va. Address there.  
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. At Pine Beach, Va. Address there.  
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Pine Beach, Va. Address there.  
STEWART, Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Pine Beach, Va. Address there.  
TRUXTON, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. Arrived Dec. 5 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

#### SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, Commander.

##### Third Division.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee.) Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. Arrived Nov. 28 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Address there.  
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Address there.  
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex. Sharp. Arrived Nov. 27 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.  
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived Dec. 5 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

##### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.  
Send mail for ships of this division to Fort Mornoe, Va.  
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson.) Capt. Conway H. Arnold. On the Southern Drill Ground.  
COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Duncan Kennedy. On the Southern Drill Ground.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. On the Southern Drill Ground.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. On the Southern Drill Ground.

#### THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

##### Fifth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford.) Capt. James D. Adams. At Santo Domingo City.  
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William H. H. Southernland. Arrived Dec. 3 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.  
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At Macoris, Santo Domingo.  
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. At Santo Domingo City.  
EAGLE, C.G. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

##### Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division, except Paducah, in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.  
NASHVILLE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.  
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn. Address there.  
SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At Santo Domingo City.  
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

#### COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickens, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this squadron to Charleston, S.C.  
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dickens.) Capt. George A. Bicknell. At navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Arrived Dec. 5 at Brunswick, Ga.  
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett. Arrived Dec. 4 at Georgetown, S.C.  
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. Arrived Dec. 7 at Brunswick, Ga.

##### Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.  
PORTER, Lieut. Willis McDowell. At Charleston, S.C.  
BLAKELY, Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At Charleston, S.C.  
DUPONT, Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Charleston, S.C.  
NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
O'BRIEN, Lieut. Edward Woods. At the navy yard, Brooklyn.  
RODGERS, Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At Charleston, S.C.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. Harry S. Middleton, master. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.  
ARETHUSA (water boat), merchant complement. W. E.

Secombe, master. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.  
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Arrived Dec. 5 at Newport News, Va.  
CAESAR (collier), J. S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived Dec. 5 at Lambert Point, Va.  
GLACIER, Comdr. Harry H. Hosley. Arrived Dec. 5 at the navy yard, New York.  
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. Arrived Dec. 2 at Boston, Mass.  
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. Arrived Dec. 7 at Boston, Mass.  
MAKCELUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. Le Cain, master. Arrived Dec. 1 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo.  
NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirliff, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
NINA (tug). Ensign Rufus S. Manley. Arrived Dec. 6 at Boston, Mass.  
POTOMAC (tender). Lieut. Austin Kautz. Arrived Dec. 5 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. Ernest Sandstrom. Sailed Dec. 5 from Boston, Mass., for Pensacola, Fla.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherard. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

#### PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief.  
Address of squadron (except Boston) is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich.) Comdr. Charles J. Badger. Sailed Dec. 2 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.  
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At Panama, P. I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Arrived Dec. 2 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

##### Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. Sailed Dec. 5 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

#### UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief.  
Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

##### Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Train.) Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Capt. John P. Merrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Under orders to proceed home to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to go out of commission.  
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

##### Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Robert W. Henderson. At Canton, China.  
QUIROS, Lieut. Charles R. Train. Arrived Dec. 5 at Shikwan, China.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At Shanghai, China.

##### First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.  
Under command of Lieut. Dudley W. Knox.  
BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. George W. Steele, jr. At Canton, China.  
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. Arrived Dec. 5 at Hong Kong, China.  
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Joseph R. Defrees. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

##### Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Arrived Dec. 5 at Shikwan, China.  
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Carlos G. Calkins, retired. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Hong Kong, China.

##### Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, Commander.  
RAINBOW. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reiter.) Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
ARAYAT, Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. Arrived Dec. 5 at Shikwan, China.  
FROLIC, G., 4 guns. Comdr. John B. Blish, retired. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
MINDORO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, retired. At Canton, China.  
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Oscar F. Cooper. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Charles S. Kerrick. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Hong Kong, China.  
GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. Arrived Dec. 6 at Hong Kong, China.  
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Samuel Hughes, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
NANSHAN (supply ship), merchant complement. W. D. Prideaux, master. At the naval station, Guam, L.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.  
ALVARADO, G., 2 guns. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp. Sailed Nov. 16 from San Francisco for Valparaiso, Chile, en route New York. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.  
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At the naval station, Guantanamo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.  
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 4 guns. Comdr. William Braunerreuther. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Ordered in commission Dec. 11.  
EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.  
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
HIST, G. Chief Btsn. Christopher J. Cooper. At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

LAWTON (transport). Comdr. William Winder. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
MAYFLOWER. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. Arrived Dec. 5 at Alexandria, Va. Address there.  
MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. James M. Miller. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Chester.) Arrived Dec. 4 at Ponta Delgada, Azores. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
PEORIA, Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.  
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
SANDOVAL, G., 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.  
TERROR, M., 4 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
WASP, C.G., 6 guns. At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.  
YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. E. F. Qualtrough. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

##### Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
HOLLAND (submarine). Acting Gunner Emil Swanson. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
MANLY, At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
McKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
PORPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
TALBOT, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
STRINGHAM, Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

#### TUGS.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
ALICE (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
APACHE (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.  
CHICKASAW (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
FORTUNE (tug), 1 gun. Mare Island, Cal.  
HERCULES (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Hawaii.  
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
MASSASOIT (tug). Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.  
MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.  
NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At Key West, Fla.  
PAWNEE (tug). At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
PAWTUCKET (tug). At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
PENACOOK (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
PONTIAC (tug). Arrived Aug. 14 at Brooklyn, N.Y.  
POWHATAN (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.  
RAPIDO (tug). At naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.  
ROCKET (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
SAMOSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Port Royal, S.C. Address there.  
SIOUX (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
SOTOYOMO (tug). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
TRAFFIC (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
UNADILLA (tug). At Mare Island, Cal. Send mail to Mare Island.  
VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
WAHNETA (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

#### VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.  
DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.  
ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. At New Haven.  
GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York naval militia. Address New York city.  
HAWK. Lent to Ohio naval militia. Address Cleveland.  
HUNTERESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.  
INCA. Lent to Massachusetts naval militia. Address Fall River.  
KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania naval militia. Address Philadelphia.  
MARION. Lent to California naval militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.  
ONEIDA. Lent to District of Columbia naval militia. Address Washington, D.C.



ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland naval militia. Address there.  
 PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Send mail to San Francisco, Cal.  
 PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey naval militia. Address Hoboken.  
 PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia naval militia. Address Washington.  
 STRANGER. Lent to naval militia of Louisiana. Address New Orleans.  
 SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.  
 YANTIC. Lent to Michigan naval militia. Address Detroit.

## RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C. 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
 AMPHITRITE, M. 6 guns (station ship at Guantanamo). At Pensacola, Fla., under repairs.  
 CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
 FRANKLIN, R.S. Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship). Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.  
 LANCASTER, C. 12 guns, R.S. Comdr. Horace M. Witzel, retired. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
 MOHICAN, C. 6 guns (station ship). Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 MONONGAHELA (storeship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.  
 PANTHER, C.C. 8 guns (auxiliary to the Lancaster). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
 PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
 PHILADELPHIA, P.C. 12 guns (receiving ship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
 REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.  
 RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 Santee. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
 SUPPLY (station ship). Comdr. George L. Dyer. Comdr. Templem P. Potts ordered to command. Sailed Dec. 2 from Honolulu for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 WABASH, R.S. Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.  
 ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At New York city, N.Y. Send mail to dock foot of East Twenty-fourth street.  
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. At Philadelphia.  
 FISH COMMISSION.  
 ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address in care of U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.  
 FISH HAWK. Address Ketchikan, Alaska.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis in command.  
 At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedoboats ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, CUSHING, GWIN, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGLEY, BAILEY, THORNTON, SHUBRICK, WHIPPLE and the submarines MOCCASIN and ADDER.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedoboat destroyer; L.D.G., light draft gunboat; R.S., receiving ship.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

The long list of recess appointments and promotions of officers of the Navy were sent to the Senate on Dec. 6. These nominations have all appeared in our columns from week to week, under the head of Navy Gazette.

S.O. 3, NOV. 14, 1905, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes a price list of clothing and small stores.

G.O. 10, NOV. 17, 1905, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes an opinion of the Attorney General as to the relative rank and precedence of officers of the Marine Corps, heretofore given in our columns.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 1.—Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Van Duzer, to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Dec. 1, 1905, special duty, completion report Bureau of Navigation, further orders.

Asst. Paymr. W. T. Sypher, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to the Don Juan de Austria.

Midshipman L. W. McKeehan, resignation as a midshipman in the Navy accepted to take effect Dec. 5, 1905.

Paymr. Clk. J. E. Francis, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from Dec. 1, 1905, duty on board the Wisconsin.

Paymr. Clk. R. P. Smith, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from Dec. 1, 1905, for duty on board the Supply.

Cable from Rear Admiral C. J. Train, U.S.N., Asiatic Fleet, Dec. 1, 1905.

Asst. Paymr. J. R. Hornberger, detached Cavite Station, to duty as pay officer, naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

Paymr. G. M. Lukesh, detached naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DEC. 2.—Comdr. H. H. Hosley, detached supervisor of the harbor, New York, N.Y., etc., Dec. 9, 1905; to command Glacier, Dec. 11, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Logan, detached special duty in Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to Colon, Panama, to command a party for special duty.

Lieut. Comdr. L. R. de Steiguer, detached Navy Recruiting Rendezvous, New York, N.Y., etc., Dec. 9, 1905; to temporary duty as supervisor of the harbor, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. E. S. Jackson, detached U.S.R.S. Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to duty as assistant to officer in charge Navy Recruiting Rendezvous, New York, N.Y.

Ensign F. L. Oliver, detached Texas; to Don Juan de Austria as senior engineer officer.

Surg. E. O. Huntington, to treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Surg. J. S. Woodward, detached Brooklyn; to Colon, Panama, special duty.

Asst. Paymr. W. W. Lamar, detached special duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Colon, Panama, special duty.

Chief Btsn. A. Anderson, commissioned a chief boatswain in the Navy from Aug. 1, 1904.

Chief Btsn. J. Dowling, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc., Dec. 9, 1905; to Glacier.

Chief Btsn. J. W. Angus, detached naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, etc.; granted two months' sick leave.

## DEC. 3.—SUNDAY.

DEC. 4.—Btsn. F. W. Metters, warranted a boatswain in the Navy from May 16, 1904.

Btsn. C. F. Pime, warranted a boatswain in the Navy from May 16, 1904.

Paymr. Clk. F. J. Hearty, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from Dec. 4, duty aboard Arkansas.

Paymr. Clk. C. E. Armstrong, resignation as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board the Arkansas accepted to take effect from Dec. 20, 1905.

Paymr. Clk. F. W. Jepson, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board the Kentucky from Dec. 4, 1905.

Paymr. Clk. F. J. Hearty, resignation as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board the Kentucky accepted, to take effect from Dec. 18, 1905.

DEC. 5.—Capt. C. H. Stockton, detached duty as Naval Attaché, U.S. Embassy, London, England, etc.; to home in United States and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Gibbons, to duty as Naval Attaché, U.S. Embassy, London, England, sailing from New York, N.Y., on Dec. 16, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. N. A. McCully, commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from April 22, 1905.

Lieuts. E. E. Scranton, D. P. Mannix and B. G. Bartholow, commissioned lieutenants in the Navy from July 1, 1905.

Asst. Paymr. W. G. Neil, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Potomac, Dec. 9, 1905, as pay officer.

Paymr. Clk. A. C. Burke, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from Dec. 5, 1905, duty as clerk to pay officer, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

DEC. 6.—Capt. K. Niles to duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. P. J. Werlich to duty as Inspector of Thirteenth Lighthouse District, Portland, Oregon, on Jan. 31, 1906.

Comdr. C. H. Mathews, retired, detached Columbia, etc., Dec. 9, 1905; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. G. G. Mitchell to duty as executive officer of Galveston.

Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Edgar detached Galveston, etc.; to command of Dolphin.

Lieut. S. I. M. Major detached command Navy Recruiting Party No. 1, etc., Dec. 16, 1905; to Washington, D.C., settle accounts.

Lieut. T. S. Wilson detached as inspector of ordnance, works of William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Co., Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to Galveston as navigating officer.

Lieut. N. Mansfield to duty as senior engineer officer Columbia.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Dec. 5, 1905.

Lieut. J. R. Defrees detached command Chauncey; to home.

Ensign F. C. Martin detached Decatur; to Oregon.

DEC. 7.—Lieut. C. F. Snow detached Princeton; to the naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Asst. Surg. J. H. Holloway to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Act. Asst. Surg. A. H. Wise detached navy recruiting party No. 1, etc., Dec. 16, 1905; to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. H. E. Jewett to the navy yard, Washington, D.C., Dec. 11, 1905.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 29.—Capt. Melville J. Shaw, granted three days' leave from Dec. 1.

Capt. John F. McGill, detached Massachusetts to a detachment for service on the Isthmus of Panama.

Capt. Logan Feland, detached marine barracks, Annapolis, to the Massachusetts.

First Lieuts. Frederick A. Ramsey and Daniel W. B. Blake, detached marine barracks, New York, to Panama detachment.

Second Lieut. Joseph A. Russell, detached marine barracks, Washington, D.C., to Panama detachment.

Second Lieut. Emile F. Moses, detached marine barracks, Boston, Mass., to Panama detachment.

Capt. Hugh L. Mathews, A.Q.M., detached from headquarters, to Panama detachment.

Capt. Charles B. Taylor, detached marine barracks, Norfolk, to Panama detachment.

DEC. 4.—Second Lieut. Walter H. Hill, detached from the Massachusetts, when that vessel is placed out of commission, to the Indiana.

Capt. Logan Feland, detached from the Massachusetts when that vessel is placed out of commission, to command marine guard of the Indiana.

DEC. 5.—Second Lieuts. S. W. Bogan, E. H. Conger, Franklin B. Garrett, Albert Randall, Arthur A. Racicot, from Mare Island, Cal., to the 1st Brigade in the Philippines.

Second Lieut. Jeter R. Horton, detached from Mare Island, Cal., to command marine guard at Midway Islands.

First Lieut. Daniel W. B. Blake, order of Nov. 29 detaching him from marine barracks, New York, for duty with Panama detachment revoked. Granted two weeks' extension of leave granted him by commandant, navy yard, New York, which expires Dec. 7, 1905. Upon expiration of leave detached marine barracks, New York, to recruiting duty in the district of Minnesota.

First Lieut. Fred D. Kilgore, detached Dec. 9, 1905, from marine barracks, New York, to Panama detachment.

Lieut. Col. Thomas N. Wood, consider himself detached from present duties on Isthmus of Panama upon arrival at Colon in the U.S.S. Columbia, of the detachment under command of Major Charles G. Long. Embark with his command on the Columbia, and proceed to the United States, where he will receive further orders.

DEC. 6.—Second Lieut. Henry H. Manney, detached marine barracks, New York, to Galveston, relieving 1st Lieut. Austin C. Rogers, detached and ordered to said barracks.

Capt. Frank E. Evans, retired, report to the adjutant and inspector, U.S.M.C., for duty as assistant to the inspector of target practice, headquarters.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

DEC. 1.—Second Lieut. J. L. Maher detailed as member of sub-board to conduct the professional examination of certain officers for promotion, vice Capt. J. C. Cantwell, relieved on account of sickness.

Second Asst. Engr. George Elfers orders of Nov. 29 amended so as to authorize him to delay ten days in leaving the Mackinac.

Capt. E. C. Chaytor and 1st Lieut. W. E. Atlee, constituted a sub-board to conduct professional examination of 1st Asst. Engr. Urban Harvey for promotion; directed to convene on board the Algonquin at the earliest practicable date after the arrival of that vessel at San Juan, P.R.

DEC. 2.—Capt. J. F. Wild detached from the Mackinac upon the expiration of present leave of absence, and ordered to command the Gresham.

First Asst. Engr. Urban Harvey directed to report to Capt. E. C. Chaytor, chairman of sub-board for examination for promotion.

DEC. 5.—Chief Engr. L. T. Jones ordered to report at the Department for one day's duty.

First Lieut. L. T. Cutter ordered to the Windom to report not later than Jan. 2, 1906. Leave extended accordingly.

The following nominations for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service were sent to the Senate on Dec. 6:

To be captains—1st Lieuts. H. Quinan, B. L. Reed and J. L. Sill.

To be first lieutenants—2d Lieuts. L. T. Cutter, H. G. Hamlet, W. E. At Lee and R. Ridgely, Jr.

To be second lieutenants—3d Lieuts. T. G. Crapster, C. M. Gabbett and W. A. Whittier.

Appointments were sent in as follows: To be third lieutenants—F. L. Austin, J. A. Alger, R. W. Dempwolf, LeR. Reinburg, H. E. Rideout, W. C. Ward and R. C. Weightman.

To be second assistant engineers, with rank of third lieutenants—W. B. Cothran, J. T. Carr and C. I. Day.

Revenue Cutter Algonquin sailed on Dec. 4 from New London, Conn., for San Juan, Porto Rico, where she will take station.

Revenue Cutter Manning has been ordered to proceed to Honolulu, H.T., when ready for sea, to take station at that place.

On Nov. 30 the cutters operating on the Great Lakes, Tuscarora, Morrill, Dallas and Mackinac, were placed out of commission on account of the close of the season of navigation.

Revenue Cutter Perry arrived at Astoria, Oregon, Nov. 30, after a rough trip from Seattle. Her headquarters will be Astoria for the winter.

On Dec. 1 the Gresham, Mohawk, Seminole, Windom and Woodbury began active cruising with a view to the assistance of vessels in distress during the winter months.

The U.S. Revenue Cutter Windom, after a stormy and memorable cruise of more than 300 miles along the bay shores of Maryland and Virginia, and bearing members of the Federal expedition, to aid the tortured oystermen at the instance of Philadelphia and Maryland officials, dropped anchor off Baltimore, Dec. 3. The expedition brought relief to a score or more of men shanghaied aboard ill-kept "bugeyes" and "pungies" of the Chesapeake, and a score of sailing masters charged in Federal warrants with brutally beating their half-starved crews, were placed in arrest. The most brutal and illegal treatment by the captains of the oyster dredges was proved by the cruise. In some cases the boat captains paid no wages at all, but worked the kidnapped men until they dropped from exhaustion and exposure and then put them ashore without funds, a long distance from home. In some cases they have beaten their victims to death. A favorite method of pretext for holding a man prisoner on one of these boats is to pretend that he is in debt to the captain for the sum paid to the "shipping agent" as a commission. In one case the man was debited to the boat captain in the sum of \$12, set down on the books as "advanced" from wages, whereas in fact the man had never received a penny and the \$12 had been paid to the crimp who shanghaied him. This man was in a shocking condition when rescued by the Windom. The Washington Star, in referring to the terrible condition of affairs on these oyster boats, very aptly says: "The oyster navies of Virginia and Maryland are absurdly inadequate to cope with the evil. The forces of the United States alone are competent to round up the brutes and release their victims. And when this has been done, and the criminals have been jailed, some provision should be made for a regular Federal patrol of these waters, to insure, if possible, against repetitions of such offenses against the laws of humanity."

Mrs. Henry Ulke, Jr., wife of Lieutenant Ulke, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, arranged an enjoyable dinner at her home in New London, Conn., on Thanksgiving night, Nov. 30, to afford a suitable opportunity to bid bon voyage to Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Chaytor and the officers of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Algonquin, in port, and on the eve of departure for her winter station at Porto Rico. The home of Lieut. and Mrs. Ulke was transformed into a bower of beauty to receive the guests. The table was brilliant with silver and finest cut glass, the decoration scheme being mainly splendid yellow chrysanthemums embowered in masses of emerald smilax interspersed with graceful ferns. Covers were laid for eleven guests, and at each was laid a beautifully hand-designed menu card containing a choice bouquet for that particular guest. The handsome silver candelabras were entwined with wreaths of smilax, the ensemble emphasizing the exquisite taste of the hostess. "Mrs. Chaytor at dinner," writes a correspondent, "was beautifully gowned and charming as ever. Mrs. Ulke wore a chic dinner dress of black. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Chaytor, Lieut. W. E. Atlee, Chief Engr. Urban Harvey, Asst. Engr. E. S. Cooley, Lieut. W. H. Shea, Surg. E. M. Steger, and Lieut. J. A. Alger. Mrs. Ulke is noted for her grace and charm of manner in society circles alike in her native France and in this country, and her courteous reception of her guests served but to enhance her already well known traits in the hearts of her friends. During the dinner, Lieutenant Ulke and others, made some happy remarks." Mrs. E. C. Chaytor and Mrs. Henry Ulke, Jr., will accompany their husbands to Porto Rico on the Algonquin when she sails this week, occupying, by permission of the Treasury Department, the captain's suite on board the revenue cutter. The Algonquin is known as one of the smartest vessels in the Service. Their presence on board the vessel during her winter in Porto Rico assures many social functions there.

VESELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. En route to San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—At Arundel Cove, Md., repairing.

ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. At Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York, N.Y.

CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.

COLFAX—Station ship. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FESSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. At Arundel Cove, Md.

FORWARD—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—1st Lieut. D. F. de Otte, temporarily. At Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.

HARTLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York, N.Y.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Capt. J. F. Wild. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. K. W. Perry. At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. W. H. Roberts. San Francisco, Cal.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. At New York, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. T. D. Walker. At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. Francis Tuttle. Astoria, Oregon.

RUSH—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Wilmington, N.C.

THETIS—At San Francisco, Cal., repairing.

TUSCARORA—Capt. John Bennett. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—At Arundel Cove, Md.

WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Lieut. S. P. Edmonds, temporarily. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.



## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS

S. 86, Mr. Knox, and H.R. 353, Mr. Driscoll.—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Commodore John Barry.

S. 90, Mr. Heyburn.—For the deposit of a model of any vessel of war of the U.S. Navy bearing the name of a State in the capitol building of said State.

S. 189, Mr. Burnham.—To authorize the readjustment of the accounts of Army officers in certain cases.

S. 281, Mr. Wetmore.—For the construction and equipment of a revenue cutter for service in Narragansett Bay.

S. 283, Mr. Wetmore.—For the relief of Capt. E. St. John Greble and other officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army.

S. 290, Mr. Elkins.—To amend act approved March 15, 1878, for the relief of William A. Hammond, late Surgeon General of the Army.

S. 369, Mr. Simmons.—To authorize appointment of Act. Asst. Surg. Reuben A. Campbell, U.S.N., as an assistant surgeon in the Navy.

S. 497, Mr. Penrose, and H.R. 4289, Mr. Moon.—To revoke the order dismissing William T. Godwin, late first lieutenant, 10th Inf., U.S.A., and to place him on retired list with rank of first lieutenant.

S. 501, Mr. Penrose, and H.R. 4206, Mr. Wanger.—To place the name of John Roop on retired list of U.S. Navy, with rank of first assistant engineer.

S. 581, Mr. Dubois.—To turn over to the State of Idaho two Krupp field guns captured by the 1st Regiment, Idaho Vol. Inf., at Battle of Santa Ana, P.I., Feb. 5, 1899.

S. 690, Mr. Lodge.—To appoint John Gibbon captain and quartermaster in the Army.

S. 697, Mr. Hale.—For the award of medals of honor to certain officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps.

S. 698, Mr. Hale.—For the examination of certain officers of the Navy, and to regulate promotions and retirements therein.

S. 700, Mr. Hale.—For the promotion of warrant officers; providing that all officers of the Navy shall be entitled to the pay of the grade to which promoted from the date on which they take rank therein.

S. 725, Mr. Gallinger.—Repealing a provision of Sec. 13 of Act of March 3, 1899, to reorganize the personnel of the Navy.

S. 781, Mr. Brandegee.—To appoint Lieut. Comdr. Frederick Augustus Miller, retired, U.S. Navy, a commander on the retired list.

S. 782, Mr. Brandegee.—Relating to appointments to the Naval Academy.

H.J. Res. 25, Mr. William Alden Smith.—For the erection of a monument in Arlington Cemetery to the memory of Charles Vernon Gridley, late captain U.S. Navy.

H.J. Res. 31, Mr. Wanger.—Relating to the badge of the Army and Navy Union. That the joint resolution of May 11, 1894, 28th Statutes at Large, Page 583, be, and the same is hereby, amended by changing the name and title therein described from "Regular Army and Navy Union of the U.S." to "Army and Navy Union of the U.S. of America," and that the organization so last entitled shall have all the rights and privileges conferred by and described in said joint resolution of May 11, 1894.

H.R. 30, Mr. Brownlow.—To add a corps of dental surgeons to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy. Provides for a corps of dental surgeons not to exceed in number the actual requirements nor the proportion of one to 1,000. The corps to consist of three grades, designated "assistant dental surgeon," "passed assistant dental surgeon," and "dental surgeon," and with respect to rank, pay and allowances and to promotions within said dental corps the grades named shall correspond to the grades of the Medical Corps designated "assistant surgeon," "passed assistant surgeon," and "surgeon," respectively. Original appointments to be to grade of assistant dental surgeon; appointees to be citizens, between 21 and 30 years of age, graduates of standard dental colleges, of good moral character, of unquestionable professional repute, and shall pass a physical and a professional examination. Provided, That there shall be first selected a member of the dental profession who is a citizen and a graduate of a standard dental college and whose aptitude and experience evidence eminent fitness for conducting the professional examinations and for assisting in organizing, equipping, and supervising the operations of the others, who shall be first appointed to the grade of dental surgeon. Provided further, That the dentist now employed at the Naval Academy shall not be displaced by the operation of this act.

H.R. 31, Mr. Brownlow.—To reorganize the corps of dental surgeons attached to the Medical Department of the Army. Provides for a corps of dental surgeons, not to exceed in number the actual requirements nor the proportion of one to 1,000. The corps to consist of three grades, designated assistant dental surgeon, passed assistant dental surgeon, and dental surgeon, and with respect to rank, pay, and allowances and to promotions within said dental corps the grades named shall correspond to the grades of the Medical Corps designated assistant surgeon, passed assistant surgeon, and surgeon, respectively. Original appointments to be to grade of assistant dental surgeon; appointees to be citizens, between 21 and 30 years of age, graduates of standard dental colleges, of good moral character, of unquestionable professional repute, and shall pass a physical and a professional examination. Provided, That contract dental surgeons attached to Medical Department of the Army at time of the passage of this act may be appointed, three of them to the grade of passed assistant dental surgeon and the others to the grade of assistant dental surgeon.

H.R. 34, Mr. Brownlow.—To empower the Secretary of War to allow burial of wives of deceased enlisted men in national cemeteries in the same graves as deceased soldiers.

H.R. 36, Mr. Brownlow.—To increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes. That whenever any officer shall have served in the Army thirty-three years, twenty-four years of which as an officer, he shall be promoted to the grade of major, subject to the examinations now prescribed by law. Sec. 2. That whenever any officer shall have served in the Army forty years, thirty years of which as an officer, he shall be promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel, subject to the examinations now prescribed by law. Sec. 3. That whenever any officer shall have served in the Army forty-four years, thirty-five years of which as an officer, he shall be promoted to the grade of colonel and placed upon the retired list. Sec. 4. That every officer promoted under sections one and two of this act shall be deemed additional officers to those authorized by law in the several grades, and shall be assigned to special duty, at the discretion of the President, until such time as they would have been promoted in the order of their lineal rank, after which date they will be assigned to regiments or corps, filling the vacancy occurring as if promoted lineally. Sec. 5. That all laws and parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

H.R. 53, Mr. Brick.—Defining the power of the academic board at the Naval Academy with regard to the admission of candidates and the retention of deficient midshipmen. Provides that all candidates for admission into the U.S. Naval Academy shall be examined according to such regulations and at such stated times as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe. Candidates rejected, either mentally or physically, at such examinations shall not have the privileges of another examination for admission to the same class unless recommended by the academic board: Provided, That midshipmen found de-

ficient at any examination, either mentally or physically, shall not be continued at the academy, or in the Service, unless upon the recommendation of the academic board.

H.R. 55, Mr. Brick.—To create a commission to investigate the expediency and practicability of establishing public rifle ranges throughout the U.S., and to report a feasible plan for establishing such rifle ranges, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, and to consist of three commissioned Army officers.

H.R. 58, Mr. Allen.—To prevent the unlawful wearing of the badge or insignia of the Grand Army of the Republic or other soldier organizations.

H.R. 94, Mr. Loudenslager.—Authorizing the President to appoint an inspector, to be attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy who shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a lieutenant commander, whose duty shall be to thoroughly examine and report upon naval accounts, to investigate alleged irregularities in any branch of the administration of the Navy Department or the naval service, and who shall perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy or may be required by law.

H.R. 138, Mr. Wiley.—To create a commission to investigate the expediency and practicability of establishing public rifle ranges throughout the U.S., to be appointed by the Secretary of War, and to consist of two commissioned officers of the U.S. Army, two officers of the National Guard, and the adjutant general of the State under investigation. Appropriates \$10,000.

H.R. 167, Mr. Goulden.—To commemorate the heroism and sacrifice of the officers and men of the U.S. monitor Tecumseh, lost leading the advance at the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864.

H.R. 178, Mr. Webb.—For the erection of a monument at Kings Mountain battle ground, commemorative of Generals Campbell and McDowell, Colonel Shelby, and others in the battle of Kings Mountain on Oct. 7, 1780.

H.R. 179, Mr. Currier.—For the erection of a monument to the memory of John Paul Jones.

H.R. 186, Mr. Sherman.—To authorize the readjustment of the accounts of Army officers in certain cases.

H.R. 201, Mr. Sparkman.—To provide for the construction of a revenue cutter for service in the waters of Key West, Fla.

H.R. 207, Mr. Dovenor.—Authorizes the President to place upon the retired list of the Army any officer who has served thirty years or more as such, and who served three years or more during the civil war either as an officer or enlisted man, and who has been retired since Sept. 11, 1898, on account of disability incurred in the line of duty, with one grade above that on which he was retired, or with one grade above that which he would have attained had he remained on the active list of the Army until the date of the passage of this Act.

H.R. 209, Mr. Butler, of Pennsylvania.—To define the offense commonly known as hazing, and to provide a punishment for the same at the U.S. Naval Academy: That any midshipman who shall in any manner or by any means whatsoever make or prescribe, or who shall join with others in making or prescribing any rule, practice, or custom, the object of which is to regulate the conduct, deportment, or behavior of any midshipman, or which tends to dominate, humiliate, degrade, or embarrass him, or which tends to deprive him of the freedom of action or to restrain, impede, alter, interrupt, or disturb him in the exercise of his lawful performances or in the full and complete enjoyment of his rights and privileges as a midshipman, shall be guilty of the offense commonly known as hazing and be subject to the punishment hereinafter prescribed in this act. Sec. 2. That any midshipman who shall either himself or in connection with another or others employ or use any manner or means whatsoever (whether by force, persuasion, threats, or intimidation) tending to compel or induce any midshipman to obey or observe such rule, practice, or custom (whether already made or to be made), shall encourage or countenance any attempt to enforce the same, shall be guilty of the offense commonly known as hazing and be subject to the punishment hereinafter prescribed in this act. Sec. 3. That the punishment for the offense commonly known as hazing shall be peremptory dismissal from the U.S. Naval Academy by the Superintendent thereof; and the midshipman so dismissed shall be hereafter ineligible for appointment in the corps of midshipmen at the Naval Academy or commissioned as an officer in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States.

H.R. 223, Mr. Bonyng.—To provide for the settlement of claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for the loss or destruction, without their fault or negligence, of property belonging to them in the military service since April 21, 1898. To be limited to such personal property as the Secretary of War shall decide to be reasonable, not to include property lost by theft, destroyed by use, lost in action, horses which are of natural causes, or the property of officers left for their own convenience in buildings owned or hired by the Government. All claims to be presented within two years.

H.R. 252, Mr. Acheson.—Authorizing the President to appoint in the Regular Army and place upon the retired list the following persons, who served in the volunteer armies of the U.S. in the war of the rebellion, in the war with Spain, and in the Philippine insurrection, or for the same time in Cuba or Porto Rico, to the following ranks: Robert W. Leonard, colonel; James E. Shallenberger, John R. Prime, William J. White, Morris C. Hutchins, Samuel O. L. Potter, Charles Stewart Burns, and Holman G. Purinton, majors; Reuben A. Whipple, John P. Grinstead, Jacob H. Culver, David F. Allen, Richard J. Fanning, Elias H. Parsons, Thomas Downs, Eben B. Fenton, Harlan L. Street, Philip Mothersill, and James P. Clare, captains, the same being their highest respective rank in their service, and who have not been, and could not be, appointed to such ranks under the law for the reorganization of the Army, passed on Feb. 2, 1901.

H.R. 256, Mr. Samuel W. Smith.—To provide for presenting a badge or button to each honorably discharged soldier, sailor, and marine of the war for the preservation of the Union, and for protecting the same by law. Appropriates \$100,000.

H.R. 283, Mr. Roberts.—Appropriates \$50,000 to provide suitable medals for officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who served on the Monitor, Cumberland, and Congress at the time those vessels engaged the Merrimack off Newport News and Hampton Roads, Va., March 8 and 9, 1862, and those who served on board the Kearsarge at the time that vessel engaged the Alabama off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864. Also that the Secretary of the Navy may cause bronze medals to be struck commemorative of other naval engagements during the war of the rebellion, deemed by him to be of sufficient importance.

H.R. 284, Mr. Roberts.—To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Hospital Corps of the Navy and to define its duties and regulate its pay.

H.R. 290, Mr. Roberts.—That when the proposed naval magazine on the New England coast is completed, the Secretary of the Navy shall discontinue and sell such portion of the present magazine in Chelsea, Mass., as is not desirable, and the money shall be applied to remodeling and modernizing the hospital buildings now on said hospital grounds.

H.R. 334, Mr. Fitzgerald.—To amend Section 1395, Revised Statutes, to read as follows: "There shall be in the Navy, for the public armed vessels of the U.S., not exceeding forty chaplains, who shall be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate."

H.R. 361, Mr. Hull.—To extend the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1885, relating to losses incurred by officers and enlisted men of the Army, so as to include the officers, acting assistant surgeon, and enlisted men who

were stationed at Galveston, Texas, during the cyclone of Sept. 8, 1900.

H.R. 367, Mr. Goulden.—To authorize the detail of the retired naval officer, for the purpose of his representing before the U.S. Supreme Court those seamen whom the Court of Claims has decided to have been oppressed by wrongful naval court-martial proceedings, and whom he now represents without pay from them.

H.R. 368, Mr. Goulden.—Authorizes the Secretary of War, in computing the length of service of all officers now on the active list of the Army who served during the war of the rebellion, and subsequently in Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippine Islands, to allow such officers double time for such service.

H.R. 374, Mr. Meyer.—To amend Section 3 of "An Act to promote the efficiency of the militia," approved Jan. 21, 1903, to read: "Sec. 3. That the regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia in the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia who have heretofore participated or shall hereafter participate in the apportionment of the annual appropriation provided by Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, whether known and designated as National Guard, militia, or otherwise, shall constitute the organized militia. The organization, armament, and discipline of the organized militia shall be the same as that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the U.S., within five years from the date of the approval of this Act: Provided, That the President, in time of peace, may by order fix the minimum number of enlisted men in each company, troop, battery, signal corps, engineer corps, and hospital corps: And provided further, That all corps of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry existing in any of the States at any time prior to the year 1890, which by the laws, customs, or usages of said States have been in continuous existence since said year shall be allowed to retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by law in like manner as the other militia."

H.R. 447, Mr. Mudd.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the construction of a floating steel drydock to be stationed within Drum Point Harbor, near the mouth of the Patuxent River, Chesapeake Bay, Md., at a cost not to exceed \$1,250,000.

H.R. 459, Mr. McNary.—Providing that the U.S. frigate Constitution be transferred to Castle Island, Boston Harbor, to be used as a naval museum.

H.R. 534, Mr. Babcock.—For the relief of Capt. Herman C. Schumm.

H.R. 1441, Mr. Dunwell.—To appoint Col. Henry Lippincott, U.S. Army, retired, to the grade of brigadier-general, U.S.A., on the retired list.

H.R. 1956, Mr. Lafean.—To place the name of Adam K. Baylor on the retired list of the U.S. Navy with the rank of mate.

H.R. 2119, Mr. Mahon.—To bestow a medal of honor upon Major J. O. Skinner, Surg., U.S.A., retired.

H.R. 2189, Mr. Roberts.—Raising the rank of Surg. John W. Baker on the retired list of the Navy.

H.R. 3134, Mr. Sperry (by request).—To prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in buildings, ships, navy yards, parks, and other premises owned or controlled by the U.S. Government.

H.R. 3176 and 3177, Mr. Morrell.—For the erection of monumental statues in the city of Washington, D.C., to Rear Admiral Charles Stewart and to Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren.

H.R. 4432, Mr. Mandell.—To provide for medical care and surgical treatment of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines.

## BILL TO ESTABLISH A NAVAL MILITIA.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry under date of Dec. 5 sent to the Adjutants general of all the States having Naval Militia a circular letter enclosing a copy of a proposed bill prepared by the Navy Department to establish a Naval Militia and to define its relations to the general Government. The circular letter is as follows: "Sir: Herewith are enclosed copies of a proposed bill to establish a Naval Militia and to define its relations to the general Government. It is requested that such number of these as circumstances require be forwarded to the commanding officers, Naval Militia, and by them distributed among the officers of their respective commands, with a view to obtaining their views, in writing, on the matter therein contained. It is further requested that these views be forwarded to the Department at the earliest date practicable in order that the same may be brought up for discussion at the approaching meeting in Washington of the representatives of the Naval Militia, to be held Dec. 13, 1905." The bill is as follows:

To establish a Naval Militia and define its relations to the General Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That of the organized militia as set forth in the Act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes, approved Jan. 21, 1903, such part of the same as each State may select shall constitute a Naval Militia.

Sec. 2. That all sections of the said act which define the relations between the organized militia and the United States Government shall be applicable to the Naval Militia as part of the organized militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and the duties therein named for the Secretary of War shall, so far as the Naval Militia is concerned, devolve upon the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 3. That the Naval Militia should consist of seafaring men of whatever calling or occupation, and those engaged in the navigation of lakes and rivers, persons engaged in the construction and management of ships, shipowners, yacht owners, members of yacht clubs, and other associations of aquatic pursuits; also steam and electric engineers and artisans that can be employed afloat, and such others who may be deemed well adapted for this service.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered, upon the request of the Governor of any State or Territory, or of the commanding general of the District of Columbia, having an organized Naval Militia, to appoint an officer or officers to inspect, instruct, examine, and train such Naval Militia at such times and places as may be appointed by any of said governors or general commanding, and also for the purpose of formulating standard regulations for the organization, discipline, training, armament, and equipment of said Naval Militia, and for the professional examination of the officers, petty officers, and men composing the same, with a view to producing uniformity among the Naval Militia of the various States and assimilating them to the standard of the United States Navy.

Sec. 5. That the Naval Militia when called into the actual service of the United States shall be governed by the same rules and articles as the Regular Navy.

Sec. 6. That such appropriations as may from time to time be made by the Congress for the benefit of the Naval Militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia shall be distributed between them according to equitable proportions to be determined by the Secretary of the Navy and applied, in his judgment, to the uses and necessities of each organization.

Sec. 7. That all laws and sections of laws conflicting with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. This Act shall take effect immediately.



## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 5, 1905.

The Navy football team returned to Annapolis Sunday night and was received with a big demonstration at the hands of the brigade of midshipmen, although the huzzahs lacked the heartiness of victory. After the game the team went to Philadelphia to the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, remaining there until 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The midshipmen were undoubtedly surprised at the strength of the soldiers, and the drawn game brought almost as much enthusiasm as would a victory. Captain Howard, Douglas, Doherty and other prominent players were borne aloft on the shoulders of the midshipmen. Douglass, who scored the touchdown, was given a big ovation. The horses were detached from the busses and squads of midshipmen, yelling all the while, drew the team and subs to the Academy. Arriving at Bancroft Hall, the famous "Four N" yell was given for the team and each individual.

The Navy has one physical reason for the tie, outside the brain and brawn of the Army's eleven. The friends of the team say that the Army is used to playing on a wet, soggy field, and the Navy is not. Its field is dry and hard. In the first half the Navy played with light shoes, but the last half was played shod in heavy footwear, more suited to a wet field. The Navy was happy to tie when all seemed lost, but the loss of that expected victory is a wet blanket on the spirits of the corps of midshipmen generally.

Owing to the poor railroad facilities for the Army-Navy football game at Princeton it is considered improbable that the annual game will go there again. All officers, midshipmen and civilians are open in their opinions that Princeton is utterly unsuitable for the annual meet of the Army and Navy on the football field. Everyone connected with the Navy, however, is most appreciative of the courtesies shown the team and those connected with it by the Princeton authorities. The trains bearing the brigade of midshipmen and naval officers and members of their families were so delayed that those who did not carry lunch went without anything to eat until night. The Annapolis trains reached Princeton at 2 o'clock and after. There was another delay in getting home. The trains did not reach here until after midnight, the last one arriving at 2 a.m. Sunday. The Navy team ends the season without a serious injury, though three of the team are recuperating in sick quarters. Piersol, who twisted his knee sometime before the game, gave it an additional wrench, and it will be several days before it is strong again. The others are Decker, the quarterback, and Woodworth, right end, who, it is agreed, played the best game of all the Navy players. These have only muscle bruises. Doherty has a bruised hand in a sling, but is not in the hospital. Midshipman Henry E. Parsons, third class, is an indirect sufferer from the game. He was one of the crowd drawing the team from the station, was accidentally tripped, and the wheels passed over his right leg. Although the pavement is vitrified brick and the buss contained eight or ten persons, Parsons was only slightly bruised and will be out in a few days. Another accident in connection with the celebration was that to Mrs. Garrison, wife of Lieut. D. M. Garrison, who stepped in a rut and sprained her ankle badly.

While the Navy loses a large number of its best players from next year's team, the nucleus of a strong aggregation remains. Those who will graduate are Howard and Woodworth, ends; Welsh, substitute, end; Grady, tackle; Causey, center; Rees, substitute, center; Ghormley, full; Smith, substitute, full; Doherty, halfback; Decker, quarter. In the back field, however, the Navy will have Spencer, half; Douglass, substitute, half; Norton, substitute, quarter, and Townsend, Bernard and Ingram, substitutes, halves. Also Ruhl, who may develop strongly next season. Carey is one of the fastest men in the Academy. In the line there are Shafroth and O'Brien, guards, and Piersol, left tackle, of the regulars. There is some fine material in Chambers and Northercroft, who weigh 190 pounds apiece, and Magruder and McKenny, who weigh in the neighborhood of 180, for tackles and guards. Clark and Dague are the most promising men for ends. A center will have to be developed, but there is no doubt that new material will make its appearance. The captain of the team has not been elected, but it will almost surely be Herbert L. Spencer, of Duluth, Minn., who plays the position of left halfback.

A copy of "Articles for the Better Government of the Navy," otherwise known as the naval regulations, has been presented to every midshipman in the Naval Academy. These include a section prohibiting fighting, and while testimony was introduced showing that the regulations had been read to the midshipmen on the summer cruises and had been posted on the ships, the midshipmen were generally unacquainted with their provisions. Now a copy is lying on every study table. The presentation is a result of the Meriwether trial.

Midshipman Joseph H. Williams, of Patterson, N.J., of the first class, has been dropped for general inefficiency. He was formerly of the class above the present first class, but was turned back. Williams was a leading member of the Academy track team, and it is largely a case, it appears, of too much interest in athletic sports. Since the beginning of the week three midshipmen have resigned and one has been dropped. Midshipman Louis Williams McKeehan, of Minnesota, of the second class, resigned and his resignation has been accepted. He stood number one in his class, which at entrance numbered 268. He resigned because of weakness in his eyes. The Department has also accepted the resignation of Midshipman Preston E. Cloud, third class, appointed from Crosskeys, Ala. He served an enlistment in the Navy as an apprentice seaman. It is stated that he voluntarily resigned. Midshipman R. R. White, of California, has resigned, giving as his reason that he believes he is "unfit for the Service." His resignation has been accepted.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 1, 1905.

One of the most enjoyable affairs of the past week was the dinner given on Saturday evening, Nov. 25, by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles F. Pond, in honor of their daughter and son, Miss Elizabeth Keith Pond and Midshipman John E. Pond, of the flagship Chicago. Pink and green were used for the decorations, with roses and long sprays of smilax, pink-shaded candles and pink favors. Covers were laid for sixteen, the guests including Misses Stella McCalla, Ruth Simons, Williams, Charlotte, Gearing and Elliston, of Berkeley; Midshipmen Ernest Durr, Sanford C. Hooper, Frank L. Ecklund and Ernest E. Swanson, all of the Chicago, and Ensign Lindsay H. Lacy, of the Independence. Miss Menefee and Miss Elliston and the young officers from the Chicago formed a jolly house party that was entertained over the week end by Comdr. and Mrs. Pond.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dale, of the Army, who sailed on Saturday's transport for the Philippines, spent a couple of days here last week, as guests at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Wade L. Jolly. Comdr. and Mrs. Lucien Young entertained recently at a pretty dinner at their quarters in Vallejo, where they have been staying for the past couple of months. The dinner was given for the officers of the Bennington, who are still in this vicinity and the guests included Ensign Charles T. Wade, Ensign Lindsay H. Lacy, Paymaster Charles Morris, Jr., and Midshipman Lee Sahm. Ensign Charles T. Wade spent a couple of days in San Francisco during the past week. Since being discharged from the hospital he has been a guest at the home of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans. Miss Sally Simons, daughter of Med. Dir. M. H. Simons,

of this yard, left last week for Southern California, where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank O. Branch (Miss Helen Simons), until the holidays. Ensign Branch, retired, and Mrs. Branch returned to Southern California some time ago after a trip East, and will come up to Mare Island to spend the holidays at the Simons home. Ensigns George E. Neil and Guy Whitlock spent a few days in San Francisco last week, en route to the Philippines, sailing Nov. 25. They are classmates of Ensign Wallace Berthoff, of the destroyer Perry, and a few evenings prior to sailing enjoyed a pleasant theater party and supper, the other participants including Miss Mary Marriner, whose engagement to Ensign Berthoff was recently announced; Miss Jane Swigert and Miss Mary Swigert. Capt. William R. Smedberg, Jr., returned last week from the Philippines. Mrs. Smedberg and their two children returned from the islands several months ago, and were awaiting him in San Francisco. Comdr. and Mrs. George H. Peters, with their daughter, Miss Grace Peters, sailed on the China last week for the Far East. Mrs. Charles L. Bent left Thursday for Port Huachuca, where she will visit for a few weeks before proceeding to Little Rock, Ark., where Captain Bent is stationed. Mrs. Bent has been spending several months in Alameda as the guest of her mother, Mrs. Cohen, at the latter's beautiful home, "Fernside."

Lieut. Comdr. John C. Leonard, executive officer of the Lawton, returned to the yard on Monday after a short leave spent in the East. Lieut. Edward H. Conger, U.S. M.C., arrived here a few days ago, en route to the Orient. Capt. H. J. Hirsch, 20th Inf., who arrived from the Philippines last week, is spending a few days in San Francisco before going East, where he will spend a long leave.

Mrs. Charles B. Stone, of San Francisco, and her daughter, Miss Ursula Stone, sailed on Nov. 25 for Manila, where they will be the guests of Lieut. Charles B. Stone, Jr. Shortly after their arrival in the Far East the marriage of Miss Stone and Lieut. Daniel Shean, 9th Inf., will take place. Comdr. Henry C. Gearing, head of the equipment department at this yard, left on Nov. 27 for Southern California to inspect the buildings being erected at the new wireless telegraph station at Point Arguello, the first of the eight new stations authorized along this coast. Commander Gearing returned on Wednesday. Paymaster Jonathan Brooks has reported, and has been assigned one of the smaller houses on the yard as quarters. He and Mrs. Brooks, with their daughters, the Misses Marion and Ruth Brooks, are now stopping at the New Bernard in Vallejo, but will move over to the yard as soon as their quarters can be put in readiness. None of the Mare Island contingent has received a heartier welcome, as they were so well liked here during their previous stay, some three or four years ago.

On Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 28, Mrs. Alexander McCrackin was hostess at a pretty but informal tea at her apartment at the St. Charles, San Francisco, in honor of Mrs. Cunningham, of London. A score of guests enjoyed the pleasant affair. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Driscoll have taken a pretty flat in San Francisco, where they will spend the winter. Mrs. Driscoll was Miss Alice Bacon, daughter of Pay Dir. A. W. Bacon, retired, and Mrs. Bacon. The Driscolls have only recently returned from a several months' wedding trip abroad. On Nov. 29 Lieut. Caspar Goodrich, of the Chicago, entertained at a very pretty luncheon aboard that ship complimentary to Miss Mary Marriner, the fiancée of Ensign Berthoff. Among other guests were Mrs. Charles M. Marriner, Mrs. Ynez Shorb White, Miss Ethel Shorb, Miss Emily Marvin and Miss Marcia Warren.

Mrs. Arthur Dunbar was hostess at a very pleasant bridge party given at her attractive home at the hospital on Wednesday afternoon, complimentary to her guest, Mrs. W. E. Veazie, of San Francisco, who has been spending the past two weeks with her. Bowls of scarlet berries and greens gave a Christmas air to the rooms. Miss Patty Palmer, of Vallejo, won the first prize, and Mrs. R. M. Cutts the second. Others present were: Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. Charles G. Smith, Mrs. Charles P. Kinderberger, Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood, Mrs. Charles F. Pond, Mrs. W. A. Kirkland, sr., Mrs. Robert Kirkland, Mrs. John S. Carpenter, Miss Clark, Mrs. Samuel L. Graham and Mrs. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse. Mrs. Dunbar's brother, Dr. James E. Stuart, and Asst. Naval Constr. H. T. Wright came up from San Francisco yesterday to spend Thanksgiving at the Dunbar home. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons, with the Misses Ruth and Emily Simons, went to San Francisco to spend the holiday at the home of Miss Anne Gray.

Daniel Turner, of San Francisco, with his son, Daniel Turner, Jr., came up to the yard on Thursday, and is spending a few days here as the guest of his sister, Mrs. R. M. Cutts. Mrs. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse is entertaining her mother and sister, Mrs. Clagett and Miss Kate Clagett, of Virginia, who will spend a part of the winter with the Many of the people of the yard entertained guests at dinner yesterday, among them Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, Paymaster, and Mrs. David Potter and others. A large theater party will go to San Francisco on a special trip of the tug this afternoon to attend the Mansfield performance. Over thirty of the yard people will go down.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 4, 1905.

Mrs. Herbert A. White was the hostess at a very delightful tea Tuesday afternoon in honor of her guest, Mrs. George Trapper, of Chicago. The house decorations were southern smilax and pink carnations. Daylight was excluded from the dining room, and the electric light bulbs were covered with pink shades. Miss Louise Parry, of St. Joseph, Mo., was the guest of Major and Mrs. G. S. Young for the hop Wednesday evening. Mrs. Austin, wife of Lieut. W. A. Austin, 4th Cav., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Atwood, of Leavenworth, and will attend the wedding of her sister, Miss Ruth Atwood, to Mr. Wickersham Wednesday evening.

Capt. Wallace B. Scales, from Fort Duchesne, was a visitor here Tuesday. Capt. P. E. Traub, instructor in Spanish at the Staff College, and his assistant, Capt. F. LeJ. Parker, who have returned from Europe, left here studying the different languages. Mrs. D. G. Berry and son, of Cincinnati, who have been the guests of Mrs. Dakota Ryan, of the city, left the last of the week for San Francisco to meet Captain Berry who is returning from the Philippines.

Capt. and Mrs. William Mitchell gave a dinner Wednesday evening. Mrs. Munroe McFarland entertained a number of friends with a luncheon and bridge whist party Saturday.

Major Charles H. Barth has so far recovered his health that he is able to sit up in bed. Lieut. Ralph Glass went over to Topeka to spend Thanksgiving. Miss Muriel Ingalls, daughter of the late Senator John J. Ingalls, Miss Ellen Murphy of Atchison, and Miss Katherine Pearson, of Stickney, Pa., were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. James E. Normoyle Wednesday evening for the hop. Major and Mrs. G. S. Young gave a dinner party Thursday evening, in compliment to their guest, Miss Parry, of St. Joseph, Mo. Mrs. Donaldson left Thursday to join her husband, Lieut. C. A. Donaldson, at their new station, Fort Ontario. Mrs. Donaldson was formerly Miss Mabel Roth, and was married in the early autumn.

On Thanksgiving day Co. M, 18th Inf., probably had a better feast than any other organization in the garrison, having more available funds, but all of the men celebrated with big dinners, most of them having turkey. Chaplain and Mrs. Axton, Major Young, Lieut. and Mrs. Musgrave, Lieutenants Patterson and Peyton were among the officers and their wives who were present at the banquet given by Co. M. Lieutenant Peyton was in

charge, and read some very interesting poems, written by himself. Chaplain Axton spoke and read a composition, which was heartily enjoyed. The decorations of the dining room consisted of bunting and vines, strewn in an artistic manner over the tables and on the walls. A special table was arranged at one end of the room for the officers and their wives.

Chaplain Axton has announced a fine gymnastic carnival to be given free for the entertainment of the garrison on Tuesday evening, under the leadership of Professor Schmidt, of the "Turners," of the city.

The non-commissioned staff of the 18th Infantry was entertained at dinner Thanksgiving by Color Sergt. James Brady.

Mrs. Tebbetts has returned from a visit in Haverhill, Mass. Capt. H. O. Williams went to Kansas City Thursday to witness the Kansas-Missouri football game. Miss Ellen Erwin will leave shortly for a visit in Savannah, Ga. Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Burr, Ord. Dept., from Rock Island Arsenal, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman during Thanksgiving week, and also attended the Sherrill-Taylor wedding on Nov. 30. Captain Normoyle left Wednesday for Chicago on a short trip.

There was a children's hop given in Pope Hall Saturday evening. Miss Gretchen Schumm had for her guests the Misses Nina Koehler, Mary Ellen Garrett, Olive Van Tuyl and Lucy Tulloch, of the city.

Mrs. D. L. Howell left Friday for a visit in Keokuk, Iowa. Miss Maude Banister, daughter of Major John M. Banister, of Fort Riley, is the guest of Mrs. Woodruff.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill returned from their wedding trip to St. Louis on Sunday, and will be the guests for several days of Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Lieut. and Mrs. Rudolph E. Smyser, of Boston, Mass., will spend the holidays with Mrs. Smyser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Craig, of Leavenworth.

The quarters of Chaplain and Mrs. Axton were placed in quarantine Friday because of diphtheria in the family. Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Rubottom and Mrs. Rubottom's mother, Mrs. Lennell, of San Francisco, were among the guests at a dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Tuyl at their home in the city Dec. 3.

The Staff College and Infantry and Cavalry School convened Monday after the Thanksgiving holidays, most of the student officers spending Thanksgiving at their old homes.

Captain Burr, of the Ord. Dept., while here made a close study of the new Field Artillery guns, to learn how they stand the hard usage at Fort Riley and to see if any improvement can be made. Major T. H. Rees, Co. C, returned Thursday. He left the steamer Unique at Gasconade, Mo., to be repaired, and it will be some time before the boat is tied up at the wharf here.

Col. C. B. Hall, post commander, has left for the East, to be away about fifteen days. He will stop over in Princeton Thursday to see the football game, and will then go to Maine to visit at his old home.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell entertained Wednesday evening at his home with a very elaborate dinner given for Miss Geraldine Taylor and Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, and their bridal party, which included Miss Mary Sherrill, sister of Lieutenant Sherrill, of Raleigh, N.C.; Miss Margaret Gallagher, Miss Mary Denton and Miss Helen Phelps, of the city; and Miss D. Pazzia Roberts, of Denver, Colo., who was maid of honor; Captain Shelton, Lieutenants Dillon, Barnard, Smith and Cox., the latter acting as best man. After the dinner the party attended the hop at Pope Hall.

The appointment of Major G. S. Young, 18th Inf., to be commandant of the Federal prison when it reverts to the War Department on Jan. 1, and becomes, as it was up to 1886, a U.S. military prison, was a pleasant surprise to his many friends at this post and throughout the Army. Major Young has been attached to the 18th Infantry since April 1, 1901. He was born in Virginia, appointed to the "Point" from West Virginia, and upon graduation joined the 7th Infantry.

Miss Howe, of Kansas City, was the guest of friends for the Wednesday evening hop. Miss Mary Sherrill will remain about two weeks as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrill at their home on Pope avenue. Mrs. Chalmers, of Dallas, Texas, was visiting at the garrison last week. Miss Addie Street, of Los Angeles, Cal., was visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Rubottom during the week.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 2, 1905.

The 2d Battery, Field Art., commanded by Lieut. D. W. Hand, encamped to-night at Wreford, Kas., about fifteen miles from the post, will arrive here to-morrow, about noon. The recent cold weather has been rather hard on the officers and men, for the thermometer has been almost at zero on several occasions. The 22d and the 25th Batteries will entertain the battery upon its arrival.

A telegraph office is to be installed in the post administration building next week, and Signal Sergeant Karigan will be operator. Now all messages are sent and received from the Western Union office at the depot, which necessitates a long walk.

Mr. Masters, formerly secretary of the local Y.M.C.A., is a visitor in the post, and will address the members of the garrison in the post chapel to-morrow night. Band concerts will be given weekly in the post gymnasium on Wednesday evenings, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Major and Mrs. W. H. Coffin entertained at dinner on Saturday evening, their guests being the Misses Penhalow and Sawyer, and Lieutenants Roemer and Boileau. Mrs. Armstrong gave an afternoon tea on Friday. There were fifty ladies present, and the decorations, in which pink carnations were prominent, were charming. Mrs. Babcock poured tea and Mrs. Miller poured coffee. Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. McElderry assisted.

Mrs. Ogde, of Ottawa, Ohio, is visiting her brother, Colonel Godfrey. Major Granger Adams, Art. Corps, and his daughter, Louise, returned Thursday last from Buffalo, N.Y., where they were called by the death of Major Adams's father. On Saturday evening of last week Mrs. Armstrong gave a dinner on the occasion of Captain Armstrong's birthday. The guests of the most enjoyable evening were Mrs. McBlain, Mrs. McElderry, Miss Dimmick and Lieutenants Buchanan and Holderness. Chaplain Miller, 13th Cav., expects to leave the coming week for Hot Springs, Ark., where he will enter the General Hospital for treatment for neuritis, with which he has suffered for the past year, since his return from the Philippines.

It looks as though the post would enjoy a brilliant basketball season, and several games have already been scheduled with outside teams, including several college organizations. The 20th Battery has developed an excellent team, and without a doubt will represent the post throughout the winter.

Mrs. George W. Gatchell, wife of Captain Gatchell, Art. Corps, now in command of the 6th Field Battery marching overland to Fort Sam Houston, will leave here to-morrow with the children for Fort Sam Houston, their household effects having arrived there.

Capt. George W. Burr, Ord. Dept., from Rock Island Arsenal, arrived Sunday afternoon, and on Monday Tuesday was busily engaged in examining the Artillery materiel. Several rounds were fired from each piece in order that he might fully test the workings of the carriages. He left here on Wednesday afternoon, going to Fort Leavenworth. He was the guest of Major Granger Adams while here.

Nelson Morris and Co., of Kansas City, will doubtless receive the contract for the furnishing of beef to this garrison for the six months commencing Jan. 1, 1906. This firm's bid was \$5.55, sixteen cents less than the nearest competitor.

Thanksgiving day was cold and clear. In the afternoon there was a polo game between the post team and one from town. The post was defeated, score 1 3-4 to 1.



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All of the organizations had very elaborate menus. Troop D, 11th Cav., carried off the honors for decorations, while its bill of fare could hardly have been improved upon. It was hoped that a football game would have been arranged between Fort Leavenworth and the post team, but it seems that the Leavenworth team had disbanded.

It is expected that Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee, now on a trip to California, will stop in Junction City before they return to Washington for a visit with Mrs. Chaffee's brothers, B. and George Rockwell. Mrs. May Lane, of Lebanon, Ind., is visiting her daughters, Mrs. George Farinthy. Mrs. Lane is en route to Southern California, where she will pass the winter. Mrs. Parsons entertained about thirty guests at cards on Monday afternoon for Mrs. Gregg, of Fayetteville, Ark., and Mrs. Riley and Miss Ward who are visiting her. Mrs. Hennessy gave a farewell luncheon on Tuesday for Mrs. Gatchell, who leaves to-morrow for Fort Sam Houston. Beside the guest of honor, Mesdames Cameron and Snow were present.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dillard entertained with cards on Monday night. The guests of the evening were the Misses Penhallow, Sawyer and Adams, and Lieutenants Bolesau, Allin and Dodds, jr. Lieut. S. Winfree, 9th Cav., who has been at Wamego on map detail, returned the first of last week. Capt. and Mrs. Miller entertained on Saturday evening, before the hop, at dinner. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Coffin, the Misses Sawyer and Penhallow, and Lieutenants Baird, Wilen and Howell.

Trumpeter Burns, of Troop C, 13th Cav., volunteered to ascend the flagstaff one day last week, to reave a set of new halliards through the peak, the old ones having broken from constant use. After three attempts he succeeded in accomplishing his dangerous and difficult feat.

## THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 1, 1905.

The first of the winter hops was given on Thanksgiving eve, and notwithstanding the stormy night the hop room was crowded, the guests being received by Mrs. Edward T. Brown, Mrs. Louis Ray Burgess, and Mrs. James M. Kennedy. The hop committee, Lieutenants Briggs, Locke, Perry, Sypher and Selfridge, have invited the wives of the high ranking officers to act as patronesses for the six dances which will be given this winter, the ladies being Mrs. S. S. Sumner, Mrs. Frederick Funston, Mrs. George H. Torney, Mrs. Charles Morris, Mrs. R. H. Patterson and Mrs. Edward T. Brown. The dances promise to be a great success, the officers having them in charge devoting much time and thought to the planning of them. The hall has been thoroughly renovated, and the suppers this year will be furnished by caterers from town.

The Logan, which sailed on Saturday, took with it many well known officers and their families. The two companies of the 10th Infantry that went from the Presidio to Honolulu will be greatly missed, as they have been stationed here for two years, and for the first time in several years there will be no Infantry organization on the post. Capt. W. L. Simpson, quartermaster of the Logan, did not sail with her on this trip on account of the serious illness of his wife, who is now at the general hospital.

Major and Mrs. Lea Febiger entertained at a pretty dinner last Friday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, other guests being Mr. and Mrs. R. Sanford. Miss Geneva Febiger and Captain Wren. Lieut. and Mrs. John Burke Murphy and their little daughter left for Vancouver Barracks on Saturday. Lieut. Willis G. Pearce, who has been away on map duty in Southern California, returned last Saturday. Contract Surg. G. W. Daywalt, on leave from Fort DeSoto, is visiting friends in San Francisco.

The Presidio baseball team went to San José on Sunday to play the San José team, and were defeated.

The headquarters, band and four troops of the 3d Cavalry, commanded by Col. J. H. Dorst, reached the Presidio on Monday from Fort Assiniboine, to be in readiness to sail the middle of this month for the Philippines.

Major A. G. Hammond, 3d Cav., who has been ill at the General Hospital for some weeks, is in so critical a condition that he is not expected to live. His wife has come on from the East to be with him. Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Farmer are guests at the Palace Hotel for two weeks. Major Benjamin H. Randolph, A.C., who has been an invalid for many months and was retired last week, left the post on Tuesday, going to Alameda to live in a little bungalow which he has had built recently. Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Greenough have moved into their old quarters and Dr. Parkman, contract surgeon, here temporarily on his way to the Philippines, has moved into the cottage the Greenoughs have just left.

Capt. James F. McKinley, 11th Cav., is at the Occidental Hotel, en route to Des Moines. Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, 13th Cav., is also a guest at the Occidental. Col. Charles Morris, who has been ill for some days, returned to duty to-day. Miss Alice Gray, daughter of Capt. Alonzo Gray, is a patient at the General Hospital, having contracted measles on the trip home on the Buford. Her sister is also ill with the same disease.

The 1st Squadron, 14th Cav., leaves Sunday for Walla Walla; the 2d Squadron leaves to-morrow for Monterey, and the 3d Squadron, Troops I, K and M, remain here under the command of Major Francis Hardy. The Major is at present being treated at the General Hospital for a fractured rib, incurred on his voyage home on the Buford. The officers at Fort Baker are giving a hop to-night. A special Thanksgiving service with a musical accompaniment was conducted by the Rev. Stephen R. Wood in the Protestant Chapel last night. Capt. Arthur Curtis, Coast Art., of Fort Baker, is a patient at the General Hospital.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 30, 1905.

Lieut. Wilford Twyman, 29th Inf., who was recently packing up his household effects preparatory to moving to Fort Douglas, Utah, has instead been ordered transferred to Co. A, 29th Inf., at this post, and the friends here of Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman are glad that they will not lose them. Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, 29th Inf., arrived this week from Fort Douglas.

The sewing club had a very pleasant meeting this week at the home of Mrs. Ernest E. Haskell. Major and Mrs. Ammon A. Augur entertained at dinner Thanksgiving

day, their guests being Capt. Frederick M. Hartsock, Lieut. Elvin H. Wagner and Lieut. R. B. Bates.

At last the road between the post and El Paso has received the finishing touches and it is certainly the finest road in this part of the country. The soldiers have been working on it for almost a year, and while being a great deal of labor it is there to stay for many years, as smooth as a good floor. It will long be a reminder of the energy and efficiency of the men of the 29th.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Magoffin, of El Paso, who have been visiting their daughter, the wife of Capt. William Glasgow, 13th Cav., at Governors Island, N.Y., returned to their home this week accompanied by the two sons of Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow, who have made their home with their grandparents for some time.

In the monthly athletic contest, held last week, Co. D, 29th Inf., led in the number of points. Capt. Albert S. Brooks, 29th Inf., mess officer at the post, provided an unusually good dinner for the soldiers to-day with turkey and other Thanksgiving edibles galore.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 3, 1905.

Lieut. George O. Duncan, 15th Cav., will spend his five months' leave with his family at his home in Oakland, Cal. He has been suffering a long time from a wound received in line of duty and he hopes to gain some relief. While returning from Princeton where he attended the Army-Navy game, Capt. George C. Barnhardt will be joined by Mrs. Barnhardt at New York, who will accompany him back to the garrison. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, accompanied by Col. Valery Havard, chief surgeon, and Capt. William T. Johnston, arrived last Monday and became the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wallace. Later in the evening the officers of the command paid their respects. The General departed Tuesday for New York. Mrs. Michael McNamee attended the game at Princeton, and is making a short stay in New York. Lieut. T. M. Reagan, 15th Cav., left on the 1st for his home in Palestine, Texas, where he will endeavor to recuperate from a recent spell of illness.

Lieut. and Mrs. S. W. Robertson had with them at dinner last Thursday Captain Dean, Lieutenants Norton, Ruggles, Overton and Broadhurst. Among officers of this command who attended the Army-Navy game were Lieut. Col. Alex. Rodgers, Capt. George C. Barnhardt, Kenzie W. Walker, Lieuts. Warren W. Whitledge and Charles Burnett.

The injuries sustained last week by Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, 15th Cav., have been greatly exaggerated by New York papers. While practising at cross country jumps his horse fell with him, dislocating his right shoulder and giving him many painful bruises, but he is resting well, and in a short time will be out again.

Capt. Warren Dean entertained last Thursday evening at dinner Capt. and Mrs. John Conklin, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, and Lieut. F. A. Ruggles. All adjourned later to the Strong theater in Burlington. The transfer of Capt. Francis J. Koester to the Subsistence Department has been an occasion of much regret here. He has been in command of Troop E, 15th Cav., three years, and has won the greatest respect of his command. He will leave on Dec. 11 for Fort Riley. Mrs. Koester will go with him and join her brother, Capt. W. J. Snow. Later they will go to Washington Barracks. Miss Emily Gayle entertained at Thanksgiving dinner last week, having with her Miss Howell, Lieutenants Lear and Broadhurst. Miss Howell has returned to her home in Portsmouth, Me., after a visit of three weeks with Miss Gayle.

Arrangements are under way for a game of association football at Northfield, Vt., next Sunday. Troop L have formed their bowling team for the season; the players are Sergeant Collins, Corporal Lewis, Musician Russell, Privates Beaudway and Russell. Troop G have issued invitations for a dance in the post gymnasium Dec. 8. Chaplain W. W. Brander is preparing a Christmas tree for the children of the post in the gymnasium. The officers, their families and friends will be present, also the band, and the children are assured a very happy Christmas.

Much concern is felt by the younger officers and their families over the departure of so many officers from this command and so few arrivals to replace them. It has had a very material effect upon social events. One of the largest social events ever undertaken in the post is now in the hands of Mrs. Henry C. Smith, assisted by Capt. Warren Dean, a "German," comprising at least forty couples, probably about Christmas time, when many guests will be in the post.

Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Barriger are spending a few days in Mrs. Barriger's home at Amsterdam, N.Y. They will return Monday.

The post team have been promised a banquet at the Dorn café in Burlington, to be given Monday by Captain Smith as a token of appreciation of the good work done under his coaching. Thirty-five men will attend.

The first bowling match of the season for the post team which has been recently formed, was pulled off Thanksgiving evening in the Burlington alleys, against the team of that city. The Burlington team won all three games, the highest score being 904.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1905.

Football has been the all-engrossing topic. The team left at scheduled time on Friday evening, and on Saturday morning the corps of cadets and a delegation of West Point representatives of every rank and station followed in two special trains. The corps, tactical officers, band, etc., were in the first, and the officers and their families followed in the second, starting at 7:30 and 7:40 a.m., respectively.

The result of the game in a tied score was utterly unexpected. The general and impartial opinion seems to be that West Point put up the better game straight through, and the Navy score was made possible only by the heavy penalty meted out to the Army team toward the close of the game. This was the first time in the history of football between the two academies that such a result has transpired, the closest hitherto having been 6-4 in favor of Annapolis in the last game played at Annapolis, in 1893. Twice has the game resulted in a failure to score by one team; at West Point in the first game ever played between the two academies, in 1890; and last year (1904) at Franklin Field. In the first case Annapolis defeated the first team ever put on the field by West Point (after a very brief practice), by 24-0. The very next year West Point defeated Annapolis at Annapolis by 22-16. At Franklin Field the Army won every game with one exception from 1899 to 1904, both inclusive. The following is the record of each year since the beginning, the West Point score being given first in each year: 1890, 17-5; 1891, 32-16; 1892, 4-12; 1893, 4-6; 1894-98, no games; 1899, 17-5; 1900, 7-11; 1901, 11-5; 1902, 22-8; 1903, 40-5; 1904, 11-0.

The corps and the other West Point representatives reached the Point shortly before midnight, Saturday. Rain was falling heavily, and the cadets lost no time in turning in. At noon the next day the team arrived and received a hearty welcome from the corps, gathered in the area of barracks on their return from service at Memorial Hall.

Rev. Henry E. Jackson, of Swarthmore, Pa., conducted the services and preached on Sunday morning, the recently appointed chaplain, Rev. Edward S. Travers, not having yet arrived.

A number of cadets took advantage of the day's leave granted at Thanksgiving to those whose merit list warranted it. The hop was well attended as there were many visitors at the officers' quarters and hotel. Among those present were: The Misses Mitchell, Dearing, Lewis, Merriam, Murtha, Oliver, Hughes, Baker, Nicholls, Ran-



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kin, Berkeley, Acker, Aiken, Jocelyn, Frazier, Gordon, Nelson, Harvey, Nash, Hallock, Neirn, Wheat, Dayton, Margaret Weaver, Ellwood, Rogers, Fessenden, Baker, Falconer, and many others. Among guests registered at the hotel were Mrs. A. T. Converse, who spent Thanksgiving with her son, a member of the first class, and relatives of Cadet Morrow, fourth class.

Mrs. M. W. Rowell and family left the post last week after a stay of several months as guests at the hotel, to join Captain Rowell, 11th Cav., at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Miss Florence Braden, daughter of Lieut. Charles Braden, sailed last week on the steamer Republic, of the White Star line, for Genoa, Italy, with Mr. and Mrs. Armistead, of Brooklyn, and their daughter, Mrs. John T. Davis. Miss Braden expected to spend the winter abroad, returning in May. Gen. and Mrs. George B. Davis, of Washington, spent Thanksgiving at West Point as guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Smith and Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Wesson.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., Dec. 3, 1905.

Miss Maud M. Johnson, of Staten Island, N.Y., is at present staying with her cousin Mrs. Charles B. Ewing, and will remain during the greater part of the winter. Miss Karlene Hutchinson, who has been visiting Mrs. H. B. Chamberlin, returned last week to her home in Vermont. Miss Adele H. Holley, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Dwight E. Holley, has been making a visit at Fort Thomas, Ky.

Mrs. William E. Gilmore and children, Martha and Billy, spent Thanksgiving with her mother, Mrs. Nelson, at Piqua, Ohio. Miss Eleanor F. Ewing and sister, Leila, daughter of Mrs. Charles B. Ewing, spent Thanksgiving with their mother. They are attending school this winter at the Sacred Heart Convent, Clifton, Cincinnati. Miss Ruffner is at present visiting at the home of her brother, Lieut. Ernest L. Ruffner.

Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Chamberlin entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Pope at dinner on Thanksgiving Day. Capt. and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt were the guests of Mrs. A. A. Cabaniss at dinner on Thursday, Nov. 30.

The band concerts that were given on Friday evening, Nov. 24, and also on Dec. 1, were very much enjoyed by all who attended. They were held in the mess hall, and both the programs were well chosen.

## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A meeting of the National Guard Association of Massachusetts, was held at the Quincy House, Boston, Dec. 2, at which Capt. Walter E. Lombard, Corps of Coast Artillery, Mass., president of the Association, presided. Many officers were present, and the names of numerous officers were presented for membership. The secretary, Capt. J. H. Smythe, C.C.O., Mass., was instructed to make the necessary arrangements toward the affiliation of this Association with the Interstate National Guard Association of the United States. After the business routine had been accomplished the meeting was thrown open to the discussion of the Militia law, in its relation to companies, and the administration of their affairs. This Association is composed of present and past officers of the M.V.M., and its object is to bring together the officers of the various arms of the Service for consideration of those questions which are all important to the militia.

Colonel Duffy, of the 69th N.Y., had every reason to feel elated at the regimental drill and parade of his command at the armory on the night of Nov. 29. There was a large turnout, and the men were very enthusiastic, and the display was one of the best the regiment has made in a long time. The weekly drill of all the companies, for weeks past, has been exceptionally high, and the regiment has had eighty per cent. to its credit.

An exceedingly handsome brochure, giving the military history of the 69th N.G.S.N.Y., prepared under the auspices of the new Company B, by William Francis Stanton, has been issued. It contains interesting biographical, historical and statistical facts, and is from The Blanchard Press. The edition is limited to 1,000 copies. A fine likeness of Brevet Brig. Gen. Edward Duffy, the present colonel of the 69th, is on the first page of the brochure. There is also a picture of the new armory, and some interesting facts relating to it.

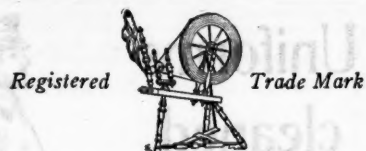
Col. W. S. Metcalf, 1st Regiment of Kansas, and the other field officers of that command, have been re-elected. Second Lieut. Morris W. Kellogg, Co. B, 12th N.Y., has been unanimously elected first lieutenant, vice Benard, promoted. Before joining the 12th in 1904 as a second lieutenant, he had served in Squadron A, and he is a highly esteemed and competent young officer. The regiment will be reviewed on Thursday night, Dec. 14, by Major Gen. C. F. Roe.

The 1st Battalion of the 22d N.Y., held a drill, review and dance, under command of Capt. D. J. Murphy, on the night of Dec. 1, which proved a great success. Captain Murphy handled his battalion with marked effect. The reviewing officer was ex-Capt. W. B. Cortelyou. The reviewing officer of the 2d Battalion, whose drill we noted last week, was ex-Capt. William Beard Smith.

The 4th N.Y., Colonel Brensinger, cleared the handsome sum of \$7,000 on its recent fair, held in its armory in Jersey City. The executive committee which managed the event with such excellent results, were Capt. B. F. Moore and E. W. Estes, Lieuts. L. E. Jackson, W. A. Higgins, G. E. Kent, Mrs. J. H. Brensinger, Mrs. W. J. Moran and Miss H. L. Nolan.

The annual muster and inspection of the New York National Guard, by officers of the U.S. Army and the State inspecting officers, will take place between Jan. 1 and April 30, 1906. Reviews will be omitted. The dates





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for the inspection of regiments, batteries, Cavalry and Signal companies are as follows: 14th Regiment, Jan. 8 and 9; 6th Battery, Jan. 9; 2d Regiment, Jan. 15 and 16; 12th Regiment, Jan. 19 and 20; 47th Regiment, Jan. 24 and 25; 7th Regiment, Jan. 29 and 30; 8th Regiment, Feb. 5 and 6; Troop D, Syracuse, Feb. 6; 1st Battery, Feb. 6; 9th Regiment, Feb. 12 and 13; 2d Battery, Feb. 15; 3d Battery, Feb. 21; 22d Regiment, Engrs., Feb. 26 and 27; 12th Regiment, Heavy Art., Feb. 27; 1st Co., Signal Corps, March 8; 2d Co., Signal Corps, March 12; 69th Regiment, March 12 and 13; 71st Regiment, March 19 and 20; Squadron A, April 2; Squadron C, April 5; 74th Regiment, April 10 and 11; 65th Regiment, April 12 and 13; Troop B, April 23.

A strenuous, but very interesting program has been adopted by Colonel Hake, 1st Regiment of Ohio, for this winter. A higher degree of efficiency than has been before for his men is the paramount object. There will be regimental drills in the armory every two weeks, the intervening weeks to be filled with instruction in guard duty, rifle practice on the indoor 100-yard range, and company drills in extended order. The annual inspection by the U.S. officials will take place early in January. The public has taken great interest in the athletic feature of the work, which has resulted in a large number of applicants for enlistment. Colonel Hake and his men are jubilant at the unusually bright prospects. Lieut. Max Addleman, of Co. F, has tendered his resignation, he being unable to give the work as much time as it requires. Sergt. W. E. Hall, of Co. C, 1st Regiment, has been promoted to second lieutenant, and a similar vacancy was filled by the selection of Sergt. Henry Nichols for Co. M.

Differences in the Old Guard of New York over the selection of a commandant have been amicably settled by the election of Brig. Gen. John T. Cutting, of the California National Guard, a highly esteemed officer of wide experience. He promises devotion to the best interests of the Old Guard, and asks for the co-operation of all its members to this end. Lieut. R. L. Luckey has been appointed adjutant, and Capt. Charles A. Stadler and George Chappell are assigned to the honorary staff, as is also the retiring commander, Major S. Ellis Briggs. General Cutting, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by the retiring commander, Major Briggs, in an official order says: "When he assumed command the membership was limited and the treasury depleted; during his administration both have been largely and substantially augmented. It is to be hoped that his future may be attended with a full abundance of prosperity."

The 47th N.Y., Brevet Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy commanding, will be reviewed on Dec. 9 by Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry.

The 13th N.Y., under command of Col. D. E. Austen, held its first review of this season in the armory on Dec. 1, Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., there being standing room only for the usual large audience which invariably gathers to greet the 13th. For the drill and review the regiment was equalized into twelve companies of twenty-eight solid files each, divided into three battalions and commanded respectively by Majors Turpin, Davis and Ashley. In the evening parade which was under command of Lieut. Col. George D. Russell, each company turned out its full strength, and it was one of the largest turnouts in the history of the command, and its strength is close on 1,200 officers and men. The regiment made an exceptionally fine showing. First came a regimental drill under Colonel Austen in close column movements, in which the men started off with a lively step, which, however, later fell considerably behind the required cadence of 120 steps to the minute. Review by General Grant followed, and during this ceremony Co. K, Captain Rodgers, was marched to the front, and Sergt. Z. V. Dixon, who won the Governor's cup at Creedmoor this year with the highest score ever made in the match, was formally presented with it by General Grant, who praised the great success of the Sergeant, who was also presented with a gold watch and a gold fob, the first mentioned from the officers of the regiment, and the

latter from his company in recognition of his phenomenal work in that match. Company C, Captain Murphy, was next called to the front and presented with the Letter Carriers' trophy for recruiting for the year just closing. General Grant made the formal presentation in this case also. In the passage which followed the presentation all the companies passed in fine shape except the 4th Company of the 2d Battalion, which had a number of men out of step. Evening parade followed, and the exercises closed with target practice with the big guns and mortar, from which rubber projectiles were discharged by means of compressed air. The guns were manned by members of the 3d Battalion, commanded by Major James T. Ashley. Every shot from the 8-inch disappearing gun was a hit, while every shot from the 12-inch mortar missed the paper targets on the floor. Then, while the lights were lowered a miniature scout ship, and two battleships were sent across the floor, and were "picked up" by searchlights. The first vessel carried signal lights. Short work was soon made of both battleships by submarine mines and shots from the 8-inch gun. The first shot from the 8-inch gun carried away the smokestacks and superstructure of the first battleship, and the mines rent big holes in both hulls. General Grant, who was accompanied by Mrs. Grant, was highly pleased with the exhibition, and so expressed himself to special guests were entertained at a collation in the armory, and the energetic entertainment committee consisted of Capt. Sydney Grant, Batt. Adjt. W. D. Pinke, Lieut. Frank Dean, Lieut. R. E. Brown and Lieut. T. W. Jackson. There was dancing after the military exercises. It is expected that Lieut. General Chaffee, U.S.A., will be able to review the regiment the last week in December.

### MICHIGAN.

Major C. A. Vernou, U.S.A., in his report on the encampment of the Michigan Brigade of National Guard, held at Ludington from Aug. 8 to 17 last, announces that 2,587 officers and men were present, and 248 were absent. The per cent. attending was 91.

We make the following extracts from his report:

None of the troops were over twenty-four hours from home station to camp. The Pere Marquette railroad did the work as well this year as last, and there would have been no delay if the dummy road (Ludington & Northern) had not failed to move the freight promptly. The eight companies of the 1st Infantry made the best appearance on arrival at and departure from camp. All trains were inspected after the troops left them and were found in good condition.

The behaviour of the troops while detraining and entraining, good. Encampment by brigade, duration ten days, allowing two days for reaching camp and home stations, making actual time in camp for instruction eight days.

The camp and drill grounds, 600 acres in extent, good quartermaster and commissary buildings, also stables. Good grounds available for maneuvers to almost any extent, sufficient grounds cleared to furnish accommodation for a division.

The following officers of the Army were on duty in camp by orders from the War Department and did duty as umpires during the maneuvers: Capt. James F. Moore, 27th Inf.; Capt. James N. Pickering, 1st Inf.; Lieut. Thomas J. Fealey, 1st Inf.; Lieut. Robert J. Welsh, A.C., was also detailed to instruct the Artillery. The following officers were visitors in the camp volunteering to do duty as umpires and assist in any way they could: Lieut. Ralph McCoy, 27th Inf.; Lieut. Charles E. Morton, 16th Inf.; Lieut. Edward H. Andres, 8th Inf.; Lieut. Rolland H. Case, 10th Inf. They were of great assistance in every way, and their services greatly appreciated by the officers and men of the militia.

Water supplied through underground pipes, pumped from Lake Michigan, shower baths for every regiment and the provisional battalion, which the men freely used.

The ration consisted of fresh beef, bacon, flour, bread, beans, potatoes, onions, prunes, dried apples, coffee, sugar, vinegar, pickles, salt, pepper, soap and candles. Also a daily issue of ice. They were cooked by the company cooks, each company having two enlisted men for this purpose. The cost of the ration, sixteen cents. Too much praise cannot be given the commissary general and his assistant, Major Leach, for the manner in which they handled this department.

Troops fairly well drilled in advance formation for combat for Infantry and advance to the attack. Also in advance and rear guard and outpost duty. Proficiency in drills and ceremonies very good. Seven maneuvers held during encampment; three in advance and rear guard; three maneuvers in outposts; one maneuver in contact of opposing forces in which all the troops participated. Three maneuvers were discussed before all the officers in the assembly tent after the exercises by the umpires. Practice marches made in getting into position and returning from maneuvers. One formation in line of masses in which the brigade was reviewed by Gov. Fred M. Warner. One brigade parade.

Conduct of enlisted men in camp and from what I could learn from the citizens of Ludington and Epworth, excellent. Saluting excellent; courtesy, good. The citizens are most anxious to have the camp ground made permanent by the State. Over eighty per cent. could probably pass the physical examination for enlistment in Army. Guard duty not so well performed as last year. There is a general improvement in the keeping of records in a large part of the command.

During camp I instructed in the new drill regulations, guard duty and the cooks in handling and cooking the rations. Inspected the camp, Q.M. and subsistence departments, and whenever I saw anything wrong, made every effort to correct it at once.

### LATIN MOTTOES TRANSLATED.

A correspondent favors us with the following Latin mottoes and their translation:

Agnoscar—Let me be known by the issue.  
Armis et animis—By arms and courage.  
Arma pacis fulcrum—Arms are the supporters of peace.  
Conabimur—We will attempt.  
Corde et manu; also corde manumque—With heart and hand.  
Defensio, non offensio—Defense, not offense.  
Ense et animo—With sword and courage.  
Et custos et pugnax—Both a keeper and a champion.  
Et mano et corde—With hand and heart.  
Facta, non verba—Deeds, not words.  
Fide et vigilantia—With fidelity and vigilance.  
Fili vi vi—The way is made by force.  
Fructo arbor cognoscitur—The tree is known by its fruit.  
Furio, lego—I strike and defend.  
Haec manus ad patriam—This hand for my country.  
Inveniat aut faciem—I shall find a way or make one.  
Mente et manu—With the mind and the hand.  
Mente, manumque praesto—I am ready with mind and hand.  
Mihi parata tueri—To protect what is provided for me.  
Mihi jussa capessere—To execute what is laid on me.  
Nil nisi patriae—Nothing but one's country.  
Non mihi sed patriae—Not for myself, but for my country.  
Ostendo, non estotio—I show, not boast.  
Per orbem—Throughout the globe.  
Qua fecimus ipsi—What we ourselves have performed.  
Quocunque vocat patria—Wherever my country calls me.  
Res, non verba—Deeds, not words.  
Semper praecinctus—Always girt.  
Spectemur agendo—Let us be judged by our actions.  
Tuebor—I will defend. Tuemur—We will defend. Tutemur—Let us defend.  
Via una, cor unum—One way, one heart.

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### THE WEST POINT-ANNAPOLIS GAME.

The Army and Navy football teams fought a tie game at Princeton on Saturday, Dec. 2, the final score being 6 to 6. The Army team had much the best of the battle during the first half, when they did their scoring, but the Navy by desperate fighting scored a goal and touchdown in the second half, with only a few minutes left to play, the game being ended shortly after by mutual agreement, on account of darkness. A notable crowd of twenty-five thousand people witnessed the game, made up of Navy, Army and Princeton delegations, with President Roosevelt as the principal guest. Princeton proved a most courteous host, and only exasperating delays in train service and a cold drizzle of rain during part of the time served to mar the pleasures of the day. Not in years have Annapolis and West Point fought so furious and even a battle, and never before a more distinguished assemblage.

### THE GAME.

The train which left Annapolis at 6 a.m. with the midshipmen was late in arriving, so that it was 2:35 p.m. before the game began. Gillespie, captain of the West Point team, won the toss from Howard, the Annapolis captain, and chose the south goal and a favoring wind. Decker kicked off for the Navy, the ball going on the Army's 10-yard line to Johnson, who ran it back to the 30-yard mark. Torney, for the Army, at once punted, and Decker, who caught, was thrown by Rockwell on the Navy's 45-yard line. Spencer, after making three yards, was driven out of bounds, and Ghormley made two yards more through Mettler. The West Point defense then held and Doherty punted, Johnson muffing the ball, but falling on it on the Army's 43-yard line. The Navy line proved equally strong, and Torney punted out of bounds at the Navy 45-yard mark. After small advances by Doherty and Ghormley the Army received five yards for offside play, but the Navy soon took the ball on downs, on their 40-yard line. Howard punted, Johnson caught and dodged back around end to the Army's 30-yard mark. Torney punted to Decker, who, after some lively dodging, was pinned on his 18-yard line by Gillespie, by a fine tackle. Doherty made five yards, Ghormley was held by the Army's defense, going a half dozen yards, but only toward the side lines. Hill was knocked out for a moment, and when play started again Howard made a short punt, the Army downing the ball on the 25-yard mark. The Navy took 5 yards for offside play, their defense held, and Torney, for the Army, decided on a try for a field goal from the 35-yard line. The ball went wild.

Howard for the Navy, punted out from the 20-yard line, the ball going to Erwin at the 43-yard line. Seven yards were made for the Army by Weeks and Torney, then time was taken to patch up Torney's wrenched arm. Another 10 yards for holding in the line was given to Annapolis. A short advance by Smith was followed by another punt by Torney, out of bounds at the Navy's 5-yard line. Decker, the Navy quarter, tried a run, but was thrown back for a loss. With the ball on their 2-yard line the Navy made a desperate attack, with a 6-yard advance by Spencer through Weeks and Erwin. Then Howard punted to Torney, who tried a fair catch at the 34-yard line, but decided after all to buck the line for a possible touchdown.

Torney, Weeks, Hill and Smith by hard fighting carried the ball to 15-yards from the Annapolis goal, but holding in the West Point line gave the Navy 15 yards by a penalty. After 7 yards, made by Hill, Torney again made an unsuccessful try for a goal from placement for the 25-yard mark. After the Navy's kick out the Army made fierce attacks on their line, through center and both tackles, Smith and Hill leading in the repeated advances to the Navy's 25-yard line, where they took the ball on downs. Ghormley and Mettler received temporary hurts. Spencer and Doherty advanced the ball 8 yards for the Navy, but Torney punted. Quarterback Johnson, for the Army, caught the ball and took it back to his opponents' 50-yard line. Torney soon punted, and Gillespie, who caught and was thrown on the 25-yard line, was hurt, but patched up. Six yards went to Decker, then the ball was punted out of bounds at the Navy's 40-yard line.

A fierce attack for the Army by Smith, Torney, Weeks and Hill landed the ball fourteen yards from goal, and concentrating on the Navy's center, the West Point team drove Torney forward again, first 7 then 4 yards. The Army braced for desperate resistance, but once more the Army attack proved too strong and Torney was forced over the goal line for a touchdown.

The Army crowd promptly outdid all its previous efforts at making a noise, while Rockwell kicked a clean goal and the score stood, Army 6, Navy 0. Yet the Navy did not lose heart, and cheered on their team as play was resumed, Howard kicking to Gillespie. Christy took the ball for the Army round the Navy's left end, but after fine interference for a nearly clean field was downed by Decker on the Navy's 50-yard line, after going thirty-five yards. Smith followed with 20 yards, but was driven out of bounds. Time was taken for several hurt men, followed by another try for goal by Torney that also failed. Decker took the ball and was tackled hard by Rockwell, then time was called.

### SECOND HALF.

President Roosevelt, who had been on the Navy's stand, was escorted across the field by Secretary Taft, and went over to the Army's side amid the cheers of both arms of the Service and their hosts of the day. Rain had stopped, but it was now four o'clock, and the sky was none too light.

The Army kicked off, Doherty catching and taking the ball back to the 25-yard line. After a hurried try, Erwin had been repaired, Quarterback Decker tried a run, but slipped and fell on the wet turf. Ghormley made two yards through center, and a punt by Howard followed. Johnson, who caught, was downed hard by Woodworth at the Army's 40-yard mark. The Navy received another 5 yards for offside, and Torney punted. Decker caught, and Howard at once punted back to Johnson, who was downed at the Army's 14-yard line. Offside play, however, made it necessary for Howard to punt again from midfield, and the ball went to Hill, who was downed at the 35-yard line, four men being hurt for the time by the force of their collision. In the next play Smith lost half his jersey in a plunge through tackle past Piersol. At this point Weeks, of the Army team, was ruled out for what the umpire judged to be rough play, and Moss took his place. The Army advanced to the 46-yard line, where the Navy defense held and Torney punted. Spencer, who caught, was downed on the 25-yard line by Gillespie, who had gotten down fast under the kick. The Navy



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made 15 yards by rushes, then Howard punted again. Hill muffed the ball, and Spencer secured it for the Navy on the Army's 35-yard line. Decker was replaced by Norton.

This was the Navy's opportunity, and the frantic cheers of their adherents urged the team on to renewed efforts. But the Army cheered with equal vigor, and their line held for downs in spite of a fierce attack. The Navy received another 5 yards for offside, and Torney punted to Norton, who made a fair catch at the 53-yard line, but was thrown heavily, so the Navy were given 15 yards for penalty. Spencer and Ghormley, backed by the Navy team in fierce plunges, took the ball on to the 25-yard mark, where the Army held and took the ball on downs. After Hill and Smith had advanced 7 yards, Reiss took Causey's place at the Navy's center. Torney gave place to Watkins as the Army's fullback. Five yards were given to the Army for offside, and then Hill was driven out of bounds at their 40-yard line. The Navy took the ball on downs. Smith took Ghormley's place as Navy fullback. Norton made 6 yards round Rockwell, and Spencer and Doherty 9 more at other points of attack, landing the ball at the Army's 21-yard line. Douglass succeeded Spencer, and a penalty advanced the ball 5 yards for the Navy, losing the ball on downs 14 yards from goal. Johnson punted out of bounds at the Navy's 50-yard, and Howard punted back, over the goal line, and then came the change in the fortunes of war that tied the game for the Navy.

Umpire Wren and Referee Wrightington had adjudged a case of tripping by the Army at their forty-yard line, and under the rules the ball was down at that point and still in the Navy's possession, the Army being penalized fifteen yards also, which gave the ball to the Navy at the twenty-five-yard mark. Rising to the opportunity Douglass made ten yards around the Army's right, and in the next play landed on the ten-yard line, then on the six yard line, to the great rejoicing of the Navy crowd. Again the Navy attacked the center, and Douglass was forced over the remaining distance for a touchdown, amid the wildest excitement. By this time it was almost too dark to follow the play, but Norton kicked a careful goal, and the score stood 6 to 6. The Navy crowd went wild. Beavers was substituted for Smith, but after a few more plays the darkness compelled a cessation of hostilities, and the game was a tie.

### THE TEAMS.

Army.	Positions.	Navy.
Rockwell	L.E.	(Captain) Howard
Erwin	L.T.	Piersol
Weeks	L.G.	O'Brien
Abraham	Center	Causey
Christy	R.G.	Shafroth
Mettler	R.T.	Grady
Gillespie (Captain)	R.E.	Woodworth
Johnson	Q.B.	Decker
Smith	L.H.B.	Spencer
Hill	R.H.B.	Doherty
Torney	F.B.	Ghormley

Score—Army, 6; Navy, 6. Touchdowns—Torney, Douglass. Goals from Touchdowns—Rockwell, Norton. Referee—Wrightington. Harvard. Umpire—Wren, Harvard. Head linesmen—Roper, Princeton. Substitutes—Army, Moss for Weeks, Watkins for Torney. Beavers for Smith; Navy, Douglass for Spencer, Smith for Ghormley, Reiss for Causey, Norton for Decker. Time of halves—35 and 25 minutes.

Annapolis: Average age, 20 8-11; average weight of team, 177 10-11; average weight of line, 182 5-7; average weight of backfield, 164 1-2.

West Point: Average age, 22 4-11; average weight of team, 174 4-11; average weight of line, 179 3-7; average weight of backfield 167 1-4.

In point of ground gaining by means of straight line bucking the Army was ahead. In the first half the Army made a total of 181 yards, as against thirty-nine for the Navy; but in the second half the Navy gained sixty-eight yards to fifty-two for West Point; total of 233 yards for the Army, with 167 for the Navy. In the first half Annapolis punted eight times and West Point five, while each side punted four times in the second half. The Army was penalized for holding, offside play and interference, so that the Navy received thirty yards in the first half and forty-five in the second, while West Point received three yards in each half. The Army's attack was much more concentrated than the Navy's; but it lacked the required speed. In defense West Point was invincible during the first period, but toward the close the soldiers weakened and lost the advantage they had gained in the early stages.

### THE SPECTATORS.

In addition to the West Point and Annapolis special trains there were a number from Washington and New York, the number of special trains being sixty-seven in all. The President's party included Secretary of State Root and a number of others. Among Service people with Secretary Taft's party were Major and Mrs. Aleshire, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. George W. Goethals, Gen. John C. Bates, Major and Mrs. Edie, Col. and Mrs. Brownell, Colonels Biddle and Edwards, Captains Mott and Crosby. With Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newbury were Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Evans, and Miss Evans, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Converse, Paymr. Gen. and Mrs. Harris, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Rae, Rear Admiral and Mrs. N. E. Mason, Surg. Gen. and Mrs. P. M. Rixey, Chief Constructor Capps, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Manney, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Endicott, Capt. and Mrs. Diehl, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George F. Elliott, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. S. S. Wood, Comdr. and Mrs. Vreeland, Surg. and Mrs. Stokes, Lieut. Ridley, McLean.

In a party from the Naval Academy were Comdr. and Mrs. Howard, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Terry, Professor Dashiell, Lieut. W. R. Sayles, Col. R. M. Thompson brought a party from New York, including Rear Admiral and Mrs. Coghlan, Rear Admiral and Miss Brownson, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Col. and Mrs. Stickney, Col. and Mrs. Livermore, and Capt. and Mrs. Nazro, Captain Kennedy, Gen. Horace Porter, Mr. Park Benjamin, Col. and Mrs. Robert Howze were the hosts on the officers' train from West Point.

Among Army, Navy and Marine Corps people from various points—a few among the great throng—were Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Brig. Gen. H. L. Abbot, Capt. and Mrs. Nazro, Rear Admiral Thomas Perry, Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Bingham, Lieut. Allen Buchanan, Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Bertollette, Lieut. A. H. McCarthy, Lieut. W. G. Fay, Lieut. Col. G. K. McGunnegle, Capt. John H. Rus-

sell, Major Thomas Cruise, Ensign Hayne Ellis, Ensign Robert Morris, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James Forney, Rear Admiral Perry, Major C. E. Gillette, Major S. Reber, Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, Comdr. J. C. Fremont, Brig. Gen. J. A. Barlow, Lieut. Col. H. C. Carbaugh, Brig. Gen. S. W. Fountain, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Brig. Gen. H. H. C. Dunwoody, Majors Blunt, Rogers, Birnie, B. F. Rittenhouse, A. S. Cummins, Edward Burr, J. T. Clarke, Eric Bergland and W. H. Coffin, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. K. Hines, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. B. Hoff, Rear Admiral Richard Inch, Surg. and Mrs. M. K. Johnson, Comdr. and Mrs. W. M. Irwin, Capt. and Mrs. S. E. W. Kittelle, Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Kearney, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harry Knox, Rear Admiral and Mrs. B. P. Lamberton, Comdr. and Mrs. W. A. Marshall, Rear Admiral Chas. T. Hutchins, Comdr. and Mrs. Walter McLean, Brig. Gen. J. H. Patterson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. D. Ford, Comdr. and Mrs. Albert Gleeves, Capt. J. N. Hemphill, Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Coyle, Comdr. and Mrs. A. B. Canaga, Lieut. Comdr. A. A. Ackerman, Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, Brig. Gen. C. F. Humphrey, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Frederick Rodgers, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. S. Barker, Capt. and Mrs. R. P. Rodgers, Rear Admiral C. H. West, Major Gen. and Mrs. S. S. Sumner, Col. H. O. S. Helstand, Lieut. Col. C. Hobart, Brig. Gen. J. Ford Kent, Brig. Gen. F. G. Smith, Major Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. M. Ramsay, Comdr. and Mrs. V. S. Nelson, Rear Admiral J. J. Read, Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Cowles, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. E. Craven, Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. W. Dickins, Comdr. and Mrs. W. C. Eaton, Rear Admiral and Mrs. N. H. Farquhar, Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. M. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. N. C. Twining, Commodore and Mrs. R. R. Wallace, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. S. Williams, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. G. Doyle, Comdr. and Mrs. M. L. Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. French, Med. Dir. and Mrs. T. C. Walton, Sir Mortimer Durand, British Ambassador, and a number of other representatives of the diplomatic corps witnessed the game.

The records of the West Point and Annapolis football teams for the season, up to last week, are given by the New York Times as follows:

West Point.	Annapolis.
18—Tufts	0 29—Va. Military
18—Colgate	6 39—St. John's
6—Va. Poly.	16 6—Dickson
0—Yale	29 29—West. Maryland
0—Harvard	6 38—North Carolina
6—Carlisle Indians.	6 18—Maryland Agri.
24—Trinity	0 5—Swarthmore
17—Syracuse	0 16—U. S. S. Missouri
98	54 34—Bucknell
	22—Virginia
	12—Va. Poly.
	259
	17

### CONCLUSIONS AS TO SUBMARINES.

Sir William H. White, former Naval Constructor in Chief of the British Navy, whose valuable articles on submarines published in the London Times have been extensively quoted in these columns, has concluded the series with a careful summary of his general conclusions. The following extracts from his final article are of general interest:

The operations at Port Arthur and the battle in the Korean Straits have demonstrated conclusively the power of swift torpedo vessels, even in daylight, when handled by gallant and skilful seamen and have given fresh illustrations of the tactical advantages attaching to high speed. It cannot be overlooked that while our latest submarines have a surface speed of thirteen knots, torpedo vessels of not much greater displacement and about the same cost have more than twice that speed, associated with greater radius of action, superior sea-keeping qualities, an equal torpedo equipment, and an armament of quick-firing guns.

Under circumstances when submarines would be of little or no fighting value—as, for example, against ships proceeding at good speed in a considerable sea—surface torpedo vessels would remain efficient. The true conclusion, therefore, is that submarines are not and cannot be substituted for torpedo boats and destroyers, but are complementary thereto. It may be doubted whether, on the whole, swift surface torpedoboats may not prove more effective than slow submarines in getting torpedo attacks "home" and injuring an enemy even in daylight. Great risks must be taken, no doubt, but the chances of escape seem to be greater than would be anticipated from a priori considerations, especially when attacks of torpedo craft are supported by other vessels of the fleets to which they are attached.

During peace maneuvers, when ships on both sides belong to the same fleet, the danger of making mistakes is greatly increased; and possibly experience gained on such occasions has tended to exaggerate the estimate of probable mistake in actual war. With an efficient intelligence department an Admiral would be well informed as to the whereabouts of the enemy before he launched his torpedo flotilla on a night attack, and would not be likely to have his own large ships in the immediate locality.

The broad conclusions of French writers, based on their own experiences as well as on British experiments so far as they are known, may be summed up in a sentence—the best method of meeting submarine attacks consists in close watch, the use of attendant small craft, and mobility of target. Blockading squadrons must keep their main strength at a considerable distance from bases of operation of submarines, and must be protected by inshore squadrons of small swift vessels. French writers are disposed to make light of experimental British methods for dealing with submarines by the employment of specially equipped destroyers or vedette boats.

One possible means of ascertaining the approach and bearing of submarines by ships attacked, or of enabling submarines to locate an enemy, is found in a system of signals developed in America, and described in some recent articles. As this system enables sounds to be heard and vessels to be located at a distance of six to eight miles, the approach and bearing of a submarine should be ascertainable in most cases while she is still at a considerable distance; since she would approach within a comparatively close range of her enemy before diving, and up to that time would usually be propelled by gasoline engines, which produce sounds of an unmistakable character. Trials made in the United States confirm this opinion, but only exhaustive experiments can decide the question.

The universal law affecting naval construction has proved true with submarines. Within four years British vessels of the type have increased in displacement from 120 tons to 300 tons. The power for surface propulsion has increased from 150 to 850 horsepower; surface speed has been raised from seven and one-half knots to thirteen knots, and the radius of action has been practically doubled. There is now a disposition abroad to "hark-back," and to build vessels of smaller dimensions suitable for coast and harbor defense or for lifting and carrying on shipboard. If this is done, there is prac-

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tical certainty that the law of increase in size will affect these specialized coast and harbor defense vessels and history will repeat itself. If the idea of giving gun armaments to submarines is realized, then, for reasons previously explained, still further increase in size and cost will be inevitable. There is no finality in the design of war vessels, and it is idle to assume that the last word has been said as to possible types of ships or of propelling apparatus.

A proposal which has been seriously considered and subjected to experiments is the substitution for submarines of controllable torpedoes (such as the Brennan) operated from swift small vessels. In this manner the attack could be delivered from a considerable distance; the vessel from which the torpedo is operated would take up her position quietly, so as to avoid discovery, and at a distance where she would be difficult of detection, especially at night. Against ships at anchor such an attack should be successful, so far as the attainment of stationary targets by torpedoes is concerned, provided the vessel serving as a base was not injured seriously. As the result of trials it is claimed that similar success can be obtained against vessels in motion and rapidly changing their course, but only limited trials have been made.

The latest Admiralty return (Sir Charles Dilke's) shows France to possess thirty-seven completed submarines and thirty-two to be building; as against seventeen completed and twenty-three building for Great Britain. Of those building, twenty-two French and eleven British are to be laid down this year.

Having regard to our greatly superior productive power and the possibility on an emergency of rapidly multiplying approved types, as well as the great advances which are being made in mechanical engineering, it is obviously undesirable for this country, in peace time, to undertake the simultaneous construction of a considerable number of submarines. Better results can be achieved by gradual additions, as successive designs may embody improvements based on experience and invention.

### PHYSICAL TRAINING OF MIDSHIPMEN.

The Navy Department has received from Surg. E. S. Bogert his report of the physical training of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy, which is as follows:

"The anthropometrical measurements of the class of 1904 were commenced early in December in order that they might be completed prior to the graduation of this class on Feb. 1, 1904. The members of this class had not been measured or given strength tests for over a year and a half. They were given the old strength test in order that the records in their cases might be continuous, and because their almost immediate graduation precluded any advantage being gained by putting them through the new test. Of the sixty-two members only six could equal or exceed their strength test of a year and a half before. That such a record could be possible is extraordinary and clearly shows that some method should be pursued which will at least prevent physical deterioration during the undergraduate period here. It is to be noted that the gymnastic drills have up to the present been confined to the fourth class. During the winter the fourth class men were all given systematic drills with dumb-bells, Indian clubs and in boxing. These, in connection with the setting-up drills during the summer, have undoubtedly raised the standard of the physical development of the class, but many of the members should be compelled to continue this work in order to reach anything like a high standard of physical development of efficiency. In conclusion, the importance of the continuance of this work is urged. When the large civil universities are devoting so much attention to this branch and are constantly increasing the physical requirements of their students, it certainly follows that, leaving out of consideration all other ideas, this, as one of the two Government military schools, should not fall behind in the march of progress.

"At all of the universities visited for the purpose of securing information as to the methods employed in the physical training of students who enter the physical contests, the subject is considered to be one of growing importance, and is yearly attracting a greater amount of interest. The scope of the work and the methods and requirements, which vary at all of these institutions, include complete anthropometrical measurements of students, compulsory examination of all candidates for athletic competition, compliance of candidates for athletic honors with certain physical and strength standards, superintendence of the gymnasium work of all students, prescription of the exercises of all students for their proper development, compulsory gymnasium work by students, compliance with physical and strength standards for candidates for scholastic honors, etc.

"The physical director's work in this department has consisted of: (1) anthropometrical measurements and strength tests of the midshipmen, (2) physical examination of all candidates for competition in athletic contests, (3) superintendence of the gymnastic drills of the fourth class during the winter months, (4) general charge of the physical condition of the football squad during their period of work and attention to the injuries incurred in practice and during games, (5) superintendence of the dietary of the training tables for athletes, (6)



direction and advice as to the indoor work of the candidates for the crew, the track team, the baseball nine, the football squad, and the gymnasium team, (7) care of the physical preparation of the fencing team for the intercollegiate matches in New York, and (8) general charge of the gymnasium and the gymnasium work of all the midshipmen."

#### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Two Chinese officers, Lieutenant General Tschang and Colonel Wei, who are now on a special mission in Europe, have informed the editor of the Wiener Politischer Korrespondenz that it is hoped to complete the reorganization of the Chinese army within a year and consolidate under one direction as an imperial national force the several armies of varying value into which the military forces of China have been divided. This will give China a regular army of 400,000 men, which, it is expected, will be increased to 1,200,000 in the next ten years. A similar statement was made by Ng Poon Chew, a brother of the ex-Chinese Minister, in an address before a meeting of Presbyterian clergymen in New York. The Chinaman said: "The war between Russia and Japan has awakened China. She now realizes that to get her rights she must be able to kill the largest number of people in a given time, with the least cost to herself. In ten years China will have a standing army of 800,000 men, well equipped and well drilled. This is no threat. China will never be an aggressive nation."

Experiments were made during the German army maneuvers with camp kitchens on wheels, each capable of furnishing a meal of soup, meat and vegetables for 300 men. The German cavalry, following the example of the Russians, carry Swedish camp kettles covered with a non-conducting substance so that the heat generated by a fire continued for twenty minutes is sufficient to do the cooking.

Complaint is made that the sights of the guns on the French battleships are so mounted that the rear sights cannot be used to advantage, the crank moving the gun being beyond reach when sighting.

Questions Navale calls attention to the facts that the French arsenals contain \$8,000,000 worth of antiquated and useless artillery; that the navy uses fifty to sixty different models of guns which makes the question of furnishing projectiles very difficult, and that the powder used in the navy is so unstable that one-quarter of it has to be changed every year. It lasts on board ship only five years and in hot climates only two years.

Captain Daninger, of the Austro-Hungarian army, has invented a device for sighting guns in the dark. In the center of a cone of light projected from the gun is a brilliant light-cross with fine lines. The gun is aimed by bringing this cross to bear on the target.

The French minister of war has offered a prize of \$10,000 for the best mattress for the French army. It must be simple, elastic, as warm as possible and easy to clean.

The Japanese are to increase the number of their military divisions to twenty, reduce the period of service from three years to two, form a regiment of railroad troops and a detachment of aeronauts and furnish each regiment with Maxim guns. Recognizing the valuable services of the cavalry, Japanese experts urge its increase and another division of cavalry is to be formed and studs for breeding horses established.

The Austrian Automobile Club made an interesting experiment Oct. 15 with automobiles as an auxiliary of war. They were found very useful in carrying despatches and hurrying up reinforcements at a critical moment.

The B6rse Zeitung reports that the German army is to have winter maneuvers on a large scale.

Twenty per cent. of the French general officers, sixty-eight in all, will retire for age in 1905, among them General Brugère, who was to command the French army in the event of war.

During the fall maneuvers in Italy of 49,000 men nineteen generals and sixteen colonels served as judges and three staff officers and thirty-one subalterns were on reconnaissance duty. Yet these were not sufficient to prevent entanglement in impossible situations.

Special attention is being given to the health of the crews of French submarines. They are to be furnished with fresh milk and are to have full pay during absences required for the cure of anemia.

The non-commissioned officers of the Swiss infantry will be armed with the automatic pistol, Swiss model 1900, and the mounted men (cavalry and artillery) with the old model 1882. The non-commissioned officers of the cavalry will be provided with field glasses and the non-commissioned officers of the artillery acting as gunners with prism field glasses of a new model.

The new French regulations for target practice now call the exercise with ball cartridges "maneuvers with ball cartridges" in order to indicate the close relations established between shooting and tactics. These maneuvers with ball cartridges are always accompanied by simple tactical exercises, and disappearing, spring and moving targets on unknown distances are employed as much as possible. The terrain will generally allow a few squads to fire with ball cartridges, the other squads using blanks.

Cinematographical views for the military instruction of recruits are employed in the French army. Scenes of military life, especially of the field service, are shown in detail, such as assaults of infantry, charges of cavalry and evolutions of warships.

The Boletín del Ministerio de Guerra y Marina of Peru reports that the three highest graduates of the school of war will be sent for eighteen months to Europe to study the military institutions of the continent.

Pigeons were successfully employed during the recent cavalry reconnaissances in Austria.

The British seventy-four gun frigate, built in 1812, took fire recently, and was sunk in the Medway by shells from the gunboat Bustard to prevent the spread of the flames.

Trials of pontoons of metal, made by the French engineers, have shown that the wooden pontoons are to be preferred.

Genoa is spending \$16,000,000 in enlarging her port.

The Russian regiments which formed the garrison of Port Arthur are to be reorganized and the colors of several regiments which have been brought back in safety will be returned to them with impressive ceremonies.

In the heavy gun practice the vessels of the British Mediterranean fleet scored the following hits, as reported by the Army and Navy Gazette: Leviathan, f.s., 59 hits, four from her 9.2-inch and 55 from her 6-inch guns; Queen, 51 hits; Prince of Wales, 28, four from the 12-inch and 24 from the 6-inch guns; the Bulwark and For-



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midable tied with 25 hits each, the Bulwark's score being all made with the 6-inch guns, while the Formidable had two 12-inch gun hits and 23 6-inch; the Implacable had 15 hits to her credit, the Lancaster 11, and the Irresistible 10, but this last-named vessel includes in her score three 12-inch gun hits, and has, therefore, a better record in actual fighting value than the Lancaster, which only scored with the 6-inch guns.

In his life of "Duke of Cambridge," just published after long waiting, Col. Willoughby Verner seems to have had very satisfactory success in complying with the wish of the old Duke, who said to him: "You can let them know I am not such a 'd—d old fool' as some of them say." In spite of the severe criticism to which he was subjected in his later years, because of what was regarded as excessive conservatism, the Duke appears to have inaugurated important measures of reform, including the creation of mounted infantry and an army reserve and a system of retirement which has given the younger men an opportunity for advancement.

In a memorandum upon the artillery in attack and defense, Lient. J. P. DuCane, R. Art., remarks that modern battles are of long duration, and that the Japanese method was to push in all the enemy's advanced troops and feel his position on the first day. They then selected their objective for the main attack, and moved the assaulting infantry and supporting artillery into position at night, thus imparting the element of surprise, which seems so essential in the face of modern firearms.

In a work on the siege of Port Arthur recording his personal observations, Mr. David H. Jones, the special correspondent of the London Telegraph, represents the Japanese as attacking with unnecessary impetuosity, to be justified only by their national desire that Port Arthur should be captured by storm and not by siege. Much is said as to the blunders of the Japanese, the greatest of them being their under-estimation of the strength of the position to be attacked, and the appallingly crude method of obtaining the necessary information by the sacrifice of thousands of lives. Mr. Jones was impressed with the idea that the Japanese determined the importance of an engagement by the number of killed and wounded rather than by their strategical benefits. In a lecture before the R. U. S. Institute on the naval aspect of the siege, Mr. A. Curtis stated that in his opinion the only one of the Russian admirals at Port Arthur who had shown any aptitude for his duties was Makaroff, and he criticized very severely the inaction of Vice Admiral Stark during the early days of the war. He held also that "infinitely greater mischief" was wrought by the submerged mechanical mines than by any other destructive agency.

The Canadians are finding it difficult to obtain recruits for their new colonial army.

It is proposed that the first instalment of the Canadian navy shall be the provision of one cruiser each for the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Great Lakes.

J.-L. de Lanessan, former Minister of Marine of France, is the author of a volume on "Les Enseignements Maritimes de la Guerre Russo-Japonaise," which is published by Felix Alcon, Paris. M. de Lanessan believes that the disasters of the Russian navy furnish lessons by which other navies may well profit and finds in them material to support the program of reform in the French navy, which he has advocated for a number of years. In the light of the numerous and important naval actions of the late war he discusses the composition of fleets, the armament of vessels, blockade and attack of fortified ports, preparations for naval warfare, instruction of officers, and the problems of attack and defense. He arrives at the final conclusion that the sole means of effective defense is for a nation to maintain a force sufficient to take the offensive against those who threaten its peace or its independence. The illusive belief in the possibility of a defensive navy is effectively dissipated, he maintains, by the lesson to be drawn from the Russian defeats, as is also the belief in a navy of small vessels. The lessons of

the war "establish in a manner not to be refuted that the strength of a fleet is in its armored vessels of the line, and that all its other elements—dispatch-boats, torpedo-boat destroyers, torpedoboats, submarines, submersibles and even armored cruisers—are simply auxiliaries or deputies for armored squadrons. It is to armored vessels of the line that every maritime power anxious for its future should consecrate its principal efforts and its greatest pecuniary sacrifices."

The Admiralty directs that on British ships of war officers are allowed a cabin in the following order of priority: (1) Watch-keeping lieutenants in the complement; (2) engineer lieutenants in the complement who keep watch at sea; (3) other ward room officers not keeping watch, in the order of their relative seniority. The subaltern of marines is always to have a cabin. Officers are to choose their particular cabins in the order of seniority. Should there be any cabins remaining, they should be allotted to warrant officers. The remaining cabins are to be allotted at the discretion of the captain.

The new British War Office is expected to be completed about the middle of next year. The building is quadrangular, including three courtyards; the frontage in Whitehall measuring 250 feet, that in Whitehall Place 504 feet, that in Whitehall avenue 370 feet, and that in the Horse Guards avenue 320 feet. It has 640 rooms. In addition to the large quadrangle about which much of the building has been erected, two smaller open spaces are enclosed within the structure, which is practically fire-resisting and draught proof. The Council Chamber is a grand room, 46 feet by 22 feet, with a domed ceiling 30 feet high. The old fireplaces which have been so much admired in Pall Mall have been placed there. One room, which has a charming outlook down Whitehall, is octagonal, and there is another room of the same form in the inner angle. Over the loggia, looking into the Horse Guards avenue, are three fine levee rooms. Every room will have a telephone, and there will be electric passenger elevators, as well as other elevators for general service and the passing of papers from department to department. A typical room measures 25 feet by 20 feet, and the smallest room is 20 feet by 12 feet. The Register Rooms for archives are three in number, and are 150 feet by 36 feet, all having fireproof floors. At the top of the building are steam and gas cookers sufficient to supply a thousand meals daily and under pressure double that number. The facade in Whitehall has a long colonnade with columns 26 feet high and 3 feet in diameter.

To what extent England, in time of war, could trust the large number of foreigners employed in her merchant marine is a matter of increasing interest to British officials and business leaders. It is reported that the number of foreigners so employed in 1903 was about 40,000, exclusive of 41,000 lascars, who, while nominally British subjects, might not prove altogether trustworthy under the stress of a great war. Classing the lascars as foreigners, there was a total of 81,000 aliens in the merchant service in the year named, as against 176,000 British citizens. Of the white foreigners thus engaged a very large proportion are Germans who, in the event of war between Great Britain and Germany, are considered a dangerous element. Since 1850 the percentage of white foreigners employed in the British merchant service has risen from eight to twenty-two, and it is still growing. On the other hand, the German merchant service is manned almost exclusively by Germans, and the few foreigners engaged in it are rapidly disappearing. In case of war between Great Britain and Germany the ships and personnel of their merchant ships would undoubtedly be important factors in the struggle, and with the advantage so far as homogeneity goes, in favor of Germany. It is worth recalling that in the War of 1812 the British government issued a proclamation offering rewards to British seamen employed in the American merchant service who should bring American ships into British ports. Perhaps Germany might follow that historic precedent in the case of war.



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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

F. G.—Admiral Dewey, by virtue of his rank, takes precedence over Lieutenant General Chaffee. The relative rank between officers of the Army and Navy, in the three highest grades, lineal rank only being considered, is as follows: General with admiral; lieutenant general with vice-admiral; major general with rear admiral. The highest rank held at present by an officer of the Army is that of lieutenant general.

J. M. W.—Full particulars as to how to send Christmas boxes to officers and men in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, will be found in the Army and Navy Journal of Oct. 28, Page 235.

X. Y. Z. asks: (1) When will the 30th and 14th Regiments of Infantry go to the Philippines? Answer: It is not known yet. (2) If a man is tried by a general court-martial and is sentenced to serve six months, and a forfeiture of \$50, is he a general or a garrison prisoner? Answer: He is a general prisoner.

F. A. asks: (1) Will the Artillery camps at Fort Riley, Kas., and Fort Sill, O.T., be made permanent? (2) Has it been definitely determined to establish a large camp of instruction for the Field Artillery; if so at what point? Answer: Neither of these questions can now be answered definitely.

R. R. R. asks if a man who enlisted on Dec. 8, 1889, and was assigned to a regular regiment, and served his full three years in foreign service is entitled to any of these medals which are being issued, etc. Answer: We presume you meant to say you enlisted in 1889 and not in 1889. If we are correct and you were in the Service on Jan. 12, 1905 (and not otherwise), you are probably entitled to a campaign medal. You do not give sufficient information for us to answer your question more definitely.

P. J. M.—John King, water tender, U.S.N., was on the cruiser Des Moines, Sept. 30, 1905, last report received by Navy Department. He is probably on that vessel now.

W. J. G.—The facts of the massacre at Balangiga, P.I., appeared in official reports to the War Department, which were published at the time of issue in our columns. One of the best histories of the Boxer campaign is that written by Gen. A. S. Daggett, U.S.A., and published by Franklin Hudson Company, Kansas City, Mo.

R. E.—You will have to write direct to the Military Secretary, War Department, giving your reason for wanting the information.

B. A. writes: I served a nine months' enlistment during the war, two three year enlistments since. I am now serving in my seventh month of present enlistment. Can I purchase my discharge at present or must I serve one year in present enlistment? What would be the purchase price? Answer: You can purchase your discharge now for \$50.

SUBSCRIBER asks: Whether an enlisted man of the Navy or Army can file a homestead claim pending his discharge, also where to apply for general information

on the subject. Answer: Write to the Secretary of the Interior, Wash., D.C., and he will gladly give you full information on this matter.

PRIVATE.—You had better address an official inquiry to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C.

CONSTANT READER asks: A claims that the 1st District of Columbia Volunteers, landed in Cuba, near Santiago, during the Spanish-American War, during the summer of 1898. B claims that the 1st D.C. Volunteers were not taken off the transport in Santiago bay. Answer: A is correct.

J. H. B. asks: (1) To whom should I make my claim for the twenty per cent. due me, on continuous service pay? (2) To whom should I make my claim for the medal due me for service in Cuba, during the war? (3) To whom should I make my claim for the marksman's badge due me, for this year's shooting in the Philippine Islands, having re-enlisted in another organization before the receipt of said badge? Answer: (1) To the Auditor for the War Department through the customary military channels. (2) To the Military Secretary, War Department, through military channels. (3) Same as No. 2.

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## BORN.

BUHNER.—At Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 28, 1905, a daughter, Paul Virginia, to the wife of Lieut. Albert H. Buhner, U.S.R.C.S.

GRUNWELL.—At Erie, Pa., Nov. 26, 1905, to Surg. A. G. Grunwell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Grunwell, a son.

HAMNER.—At Boise Barracks, Idaho, Dec. 1, 1905, to the wife of Sergt. 1st Class James F. Hamner, H.C., a daughter.

HINKLEY.—At Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Dec. 6, 1905, a son, to the wife of Mr. J. W. Hinkley, jr., formerly captain, Artillery Corps, U.S.A.

## MARRIED.

MAGHEE-VAN NOSTRAND.—At Orange, N.J., Nov. 28, 1905, Lieut. Torrey B. Maghee, 24th U.S. Inf., and Miss Amy Van Nostrand. No cards.

MATTHEWS-CARR.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1905, Capt. Hugh L. Matthews, U.S.M.C., and Miss Eleanor K. Carr.

RAUDENBUSH-MILLER.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1905, Midshipman Webb R. Raudenbush, U.S.N., and Miss Florence H. Miller.

SHERILL-TAYLOR.—At Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 29, 1905, Lieut. Clarence Osborne Sherrill, C.E., U.S.A., and Miss Geraldine Taylor.

STEEL-JOHNSON.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 6, 1905, Miss Isabel Lindsay Johnson, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Philip C. Johnson, U.S.N., to Mr. Alfred E. Steel, British Consul at Talcahuano, Chili.

WOOD-REED.—At Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 7, 1905, Lieut. Duncan M. Wood, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Reed.

## DIED.

BLACKFORD.—At Staunton, Va., Nov. 29, 1905, Mrs. Emily N. Blackford, mother of Lieut. Charles M. Blackford, 6th U.S. Inf.

DENNIS.—At Providence, R.I., Dec. 2, 1905, Gen. Charles R. Dennis, Rhode Island Militia.

HOLMAN.—At Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 29, 1905, Mrs. Carrie A. Holman, mother of the late Lieut. Frederic R. Holman, U.S.N., in the seventieth year of her age.

LUTZ.—At Shadlands, Ind., Dec. 4, 1905, Mrs. Eleanor E. Lutz, mother of Capt. W. J. Lutz, 28th U.S. Inf.

MORIARITY.—At Morristown, N.J., Nov. 26, 1905, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, Richard B. Moriarity, brother of Lieut. A. I. Moriarity, U.S.A., and of the wife of Capt. W. F. Flynn, 8th U.S. Cav.

SKERRETT.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 28, 1905, Mrs. Margaret Love Skerrett, widow of Rear Admiral Joseph S. Skerrett, U.S.N.

WALSHE.—At Syracuse, N.Y., Dec. 6, 1905, Lieut. John C. Walshe, U.S.A., retired.

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## MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Oct. 27, 1905.

Just now we are preparing a grand "send-off" for the very popular Governor General of these islands, Luke E. Wright, and his most estimable wife, who expect to leave here for the U.S. on Nov. 4 on the Rubi. Governor Wright goes on a six months' leave, carrying with him the best wishes of our entire people. A grand banquet is arranged in his honor at the Tobacalera factory on the evening of Oct. 31.

Speaking of going away, everybody here is sorry to lose the three Russian vessels that have been interned in the breakwater of Manila bay for a few months. Admiral Enquist and his officers have made many friends and won the respect of all. The Aurora and Oleg go to Saigon, thence home. The Zemtchug will follow, bound for Odessa. A happy banquet was enjoyed last evening at Clark's, given by the Russian officers to friends in Manila as a farewell. Toasts were offered for our great President, the Czar, our Army and Navy, the Russians, and everybody under the sun. The evening will long be remembered by all whose good fortune it was to be present.

The admiral of the Russian navy recently bought a plot of ground in the del Norte cemetery of Manila in which all the dead of his nation, including the sailors who died from their wounds shortly after reaching this harbor of refuge, have been interred. Funeral services were said which were attended by every officer of the three boats. "The Veteran Army of the Philippines" has just purchased a lot in the del Norte cemetery of Manila, too.

On Oct. 24 the Zafro dropped anchor in Manila waters, having on board Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Mrs. Wood, who are returning from a trip to the homeland. A launch bearing Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the Department of Luzon, Col. John Lincoln Clem, Chief Q.M., Col. W. A. Simpson, A.G., Captains Moss and Penn, representing the division commander, Gen. H. C. Corbin, during his absence, and Governor General Wright's aide-de-camp, Captain Noble, all went out to welcome Gen. and Mrs. Wood. Gen. and Mrs. Wood left Manila on the day following for Zamboanga, Mindanao, his headquarters. After a tour of inspection General Wood will return to Manila, acting as division commander during the absence in Australia of General Corbin.

Capt. Edwin P. Wolfe, Med. Dept., who has been for a short time at Cuartel de Espana, Wallied City, has been assigned to Camp McGrath, Batangas. Mrs. Wolfe is a general favorite. Lieut. Clarence L. Cole, Med. Dept., has been detailed for medical duty in Manila.

At the Tuesday Morning Euchre Club of this week Mrs. George A. Nugent acted as hostess, making everybody feel at home. Among those present were: Mmes. Guilfoyle, Starr, Hull, Crosby, Ingalls, Pettus, McCoy and Williamson. Mrs. McCoy will be hostess next Tuesday.

Mrs. Pond, wife of Dr. Arlington Pond, has just returned to Manila from Cebu, and is at No. 73 Calle Nueva, Ermita. A house party of young ladies are just now invading the reservation of San Mateo, Rizal, for a few days. They are Misses Byrne and Miss Shields.

The University Club of Manila has taken another step in establishing a rule to divide honors with our Army and Navy Club in having a "ladies' night," alternating

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Wednesdays. This club enjoys most delightful quarters overlooking the Luneta and Manila bay.

Mr. Sidney Allen Presby, Mrs. Presby, Capt. Frank A. Cook, Mrs. Cook and the Masters Cook have returned to Manila after a pleasant week spent at Los Banos, taking the famous mineral baths of that hillside town. Capt. and Mrs. Cook are happy in the anticipated arrival of their eldest daughter, Miss Frieda, who is en route on the Thomas. Miss Cook has been living with her grandparents in New Jersey since Captain Cook's detail as assistant to Chief Commissary of the Division, and attending a young ladies' school.

Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., of Camp McGrath, Batangas, is in Manila, on the court-martial session at Fort Santiago. Mrs. Norman E. Cook, wife of Lieutenant Cook, is visiting Mrs. Sidney Allen Presby, Calle Nueva, Ermita, from Camp Oras, Samar, for a few weeks. Capt. William S. Scott, 1st Cav., acting as colonel and assistant chief of Philippine Constabulary, who since 1903, has rendered very valuable aid in Cavite and Batangas, two very troublesome districts, left Manila Oct. 19 for his new assignment, in Mindanao and Jolo. Capt. W. C. Rivers, 1st Cav., I.G. of the Philippines Constabulary, has returned from an inspecting tour of the northern provinces. Col. Joseph B. Girard, Med. Dept., has returned after a sick leave of three months, spent at the U.S. hospital at San Francisco. His skill is recognized and greatly appreciated, so we are grateful to have this genial gentleman with his two charming daughters among us again.

A little daughter has arrived at the quarters of Lieut. John K. Herr, 7th Cav., and Mrs. Herr, at Camp McGrath. Miss Herr arrived on Oct. 12, and is said to be a very fine little lady. Mrs. A. J. Chappell, of Manila, went to Camp McGrath to act as godmother.

Our Navy in these waters has recently had an addition in the U.S.S. Iris, under command of Master A. M. Whitton, coming directly from "Frisco." The Iris carries a distilling plant, an ice plant and a complete work and repair shop, and will be attached to the torpedo destroyer division in Admiral Train's division.

Cards are out for a dance at Cavite on Oct. 28, to be given by the Cavite Club. The dance will be held at the sail loft at the naval station, and a launch will convey guests from Manila. These hops are always most enjoyable.

The arrival of the Hon. William Jennings Bryan on

these shores is expected any day, as he and Mrs. Bryan are reported to be in Japan. Manila is fast becoming the goal of tourists from all parts of the world, and very appropriately so.

### PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., Nov. 25, 1906.

The cableship Burnside laid the cable Nov. 14 to Fort Ward on Port Orchard narrows. All Army fortifications are now connected by cable.

Rev. Harry Hudson, of Seattle, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Burwell on Nov. 11.

Asst. Paymr. H. I. McCrea, U.S.N., reported for duty on Nov. 15 as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Work on the hull of the prisonship Nipsic will soon be completed ready for the painters. All work on her will be completed in about six weeks.

A number of apple, pear and plum trees have been planted at the officers' quarters. An order has also been placed for a large number of trees to be planted about the officers' quarters, fifty each of apple and cherry, fifty plum and plum, twenty oriental maple, ten mountain ash and ten horse chestnut.

A dinner party was given on board the U.S.S. Philadelphia Nov. 21 by the wardroom officers of the ship. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Burwell, Comdr. and Mrs. Cottman, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Lewerenz, Mrs. C. S. Lewerenz, Mrs. Klink and Miss Connelly.

Capt. and Mrs. Burwell entertained at dinner Nov. 22 for Surg. and Mrs. Carpenter, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret, Surg. and Mrs. Brister, Paymaster Addison, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Lewerenz and Mrs. C. S. Lewerenz.

The third annual ball given by the marines at the marine barracks, as a farewell to Major and Mrs. Long, U.S.M.C., was attended by about 150 couples, and was fully enjoyed. The hall was decorated and music was furnished by the navy yard band and refreshments were served.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret entertained at dinner Nov. 23 for Surg. and Mrs. Brister and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Simmers.

### FORT OMAHA.

Fort Omaha, Neb., Dec. 1, 1905.

The first social function of the enlisted men's club was given the night before Thanksgiving, and was a pronounced success, both in point of numbers and in the enjoyment of the guests. Since the rehabilitation of the post the non-commissioned officers and men of Cos. B and D, U.S. Signal Corps, have perfected an organization with the name of the Signal Corps Social Club, and it has almost as many charter members as there are names on the post muster rolls, and that means quite a nice set of men. The mess hall was beautifully trimmed with flags, and a very tasty program of dances was printed and distributed. In the second mess hall ice cream, claret punch, sandwiches and coffee were waiting. At one end of the hall there was a tastefully trimmed booth showing all the paraphernalia used by the Signal Corps, with several well-posted experts to intelligently explain their intricate workings.

Just before the commencement of their festivities Sergt. C. R. Forbes, president of the club, made an introductory speech in which he stated that the club originated from the desire of the members to repay their social obligations to the people of the city of Omaha, as well as to cement and establish their friendship. His remarks were received with generous applause, and if the initial entertainment of the club is to be any criterion of the feeling engendered, a gay winter is before the soldier boys.

A very fine orchestra from Omaha furnished the music, and the grand march, which was led by Major E. O. Fechet, the popular post commander, with Mrs. Stolze, wife of Sergeant Stolze; then followed Capt. O. A. Nesmith with Mrs. Reiss, wife of Sergeant Reiss, then came Capt. H. S. Hathaway with Miss Deyol, of Omaha, and Surg. J. S. Kennedy with Mrs. Nesmith. The Major led the larger number, about eighty couples or more, through several figures of the grand march, and later on the music struck up a waltz, which concluded the formal part of the program. "Officers' Row" was well

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represented by Major and Mrs. Fechet and Mr. Fechet, Capt. and Mrs. Nesmith and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Hathaway, Surgeon Kennedy and Miss Louise and the adjutant, Lieut. L. P. Butler. The guests from the city numbered about two hundred. All seemed to enjoy themselves in the highest degree, and the affair was a success in every particular. The city guests were loud in their words of appreciation for the courtesy shown them by the Signal Corps Social Club.

### FORT JAY.

Governors Island, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1905.

On Thanksgiving day the postponed game between the Fort Jay and Fort Slocum football teams was played, for the championship of the harbor. The score was 10-5 in favor of Fort Jay.

Capt. George C. Barnhardt, 15th Cav., has been a guest at General Wade's. Miss Porter, of Washington, has been visiting Mrs. S. C. Mills. Lieutenant Mason entertained a large party at supper after the hop on Friday night.

Mr. William C. Simons, of Springfield, Mass., Mr. Godley and Mrs. Hulick, of New York, have been visiting Major and Mrs. Birnie at the arsenal. Among the visitors from Governors Island last week at West Point to attend the Thanksgiving hop were the Misses Gale and Dunn.

Thanksgiving day was observed by services at the post chapel. Elaborate dinners were served at the company messes, and at the Castle, where a concert was given by the Castle orchestra in the mess hall, from 2 to 4.

Mrs. Glasgow gave a large luncheon party on Friday in honor of Mrs. B. F. Wade and Mrs. Robert L. Stearns, who are visiting Mrs. J. F. Wade. Other guests during the past week were Miss Mary Norton at Major Gales's; Mr. and Mrs. William Clark, of Manila, at Captain Wade's, and Miss Remsburg at Captain Walker's.

The Rev. F. J. Kinsman, professor of history at the General Theological Seminary, New York, preached at the chapel on Sunday at the morning and afternoon ser-

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vices. Mrs. Seaman is visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. M. Johnson.

Col. and Mrs. Smith gave a dinner on Friday for eight guests who afterwards attended the hop; and on Thanksgiving day entertained at dinner. This was in the nature of a family reunion, and there were present seventeen of Colonel Smith's relatives to grace the occasion.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

- The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
  - The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
  - The Department of the Gulf—Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Major General Wade in temporary command.
- The Northern Division—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
  - The Department of the Lakes—Col. Walter T. Duggan, 1st U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., ordered to command.
  - The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
  - The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
- The Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
  - The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.
  - The Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A.
- The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
  - The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
  - The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
- The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
  - The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
  - The Department of the Visayas. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I.
  - The Department of Mindanao. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., in temporary command.

## ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C, Fort Barry, Cal.; D, Fort Mason, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Barracks, D.C.; B, Presidio, Cal.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; B, Fort Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Omaha, Neb.; E, Fort Wood, N.Y.; F, sailed from Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Nov. 15, 1905; G, I and L, in Philippines; K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; H, Benicia Barracks, Cal.

## CAVALRY.

- 1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
- 2d Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Jan. 25, 1906.
- 3d Cav.—The 3d Cavalry, except Troops B and M, will sail from San Francisco for Manila Dec. 15, 1905; Troops B and M will sail March 5, 1906.
- 4th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, E, F, G, I and L, Manila, P.I.; D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; H, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; K and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; Troops D, H, K and M will sail for Manila from San Francisco Jan. 5, 1906.
- 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Fort Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; E, G and I, Fort Apache, Ariz.
- 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F,

- G and H, Fort Meade, S.D.; L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
- 7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
  - 8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
  - 9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
  - 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
  - 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.
  - 12th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
  - 13th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Fort Sill, Okla.
  - 14th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; L, Boise Barracks, Idaho; I, K and M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
  - 15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

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| 2d. Ft. Riley, Kas.                | 17th. Vancouver Barracks.   |
| 3d. Ft. Myer, Va.                  | 18th. Vancouver Barracks.   |
| 4th. Ft. Myer, Va.                 | 19th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.    |
| 5th. Manila, P.I.                  | 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.       |
| 6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.         | 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.    |
| 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.               | 22d. Ft. Riley, Kas.        |
| 8th. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.       | 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.   |
| 9th. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. | 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  |
| 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.          | 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.       |
| 11th. Ft. Adams, R.I.              | 26th. Manila, P.I.          |
| 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.           | 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  |
| 13th. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.      | 28th. Manila, P.I.          |
| 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.           | 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.        | 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.   |

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| 5th. Ft. Screven, Ga.                       | 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.              |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                        | 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.                   |
| 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                    | 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                   |
| 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.                       | 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.              |
| 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                    | 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.                  |
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| 11th. Key West Bks., Fla.                   | 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.                    |
| 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.                      | 74th. Ft. Williams, Me.                 |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                       | 75th. Ft. Preble, Me.                   |
| 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.                      | 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.                  |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                   | 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.                 |
| 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                    | 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                   |
| 17th. Ft. Washington, Md.                   | 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                   |
| 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.                    | 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.                |
| 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.                     | 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.                  |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                   | 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                   |
| 21st. Ft. McHenry, Md.                      | 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.                  |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                    | 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                |
| 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.                      | 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.                  |
| 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.                     | 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.               |
| 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.                       | 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                  |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.                    | 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.               |
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| 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.                   | 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.                 |
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| 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.                     | 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.                 |
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| 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.                    | 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                 |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.                     | 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.                 |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                       | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                   |
| 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                    | 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                |
| 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.                     | 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.                  |
| 38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.                  | 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.                  |
| 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.                      | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                 |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.                       | 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.                 |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.                       | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.                   |
| 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.                         | 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.              |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.                        | 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.             |
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| 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.                      | 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.                  |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.                     | 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.                |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.                         | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.                 |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                     | 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                  |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.                     | 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.                   |
| 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.                   | 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.                 |
| 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                    | 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.                      | 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                 |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.                    | 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.              |
| 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. | 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.                 |
| 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                     | 117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.                |
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| 57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.    | 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.                   |
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| 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.                  | 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.              |
| 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio, Cal.         | 122d. Key West, Fla.                    |
| 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.                       | 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                |
| 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.                      | 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.               |
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- 1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C and D, Fort Brady, Mich.; Co. I, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Cos. K, L and M, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y.
- 2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.
- 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B and C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Lisicum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
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5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment sailed from Manila for the United States Nov. 15, 1905. Headquarters and one battalion go to Fort Harrison, Mont., one battalion to Fort Assiniboine, and one to Fort Missoula.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A and B, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y. Will sail for Manila March 5, 1906, from San Francisco.

9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; B, Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Honolulu, H.I.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States April 16, 1906.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States March 5, 1906.

21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Dec. 15, 1905.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Ontario, N.Y.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont. Will sail from San Francisco for Manila, Jan. 25, 1906.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; A, C and D, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L and M, Fort Brown, Texas; B and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire Regiment, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Snelling, Minn.; L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H and L, Fort Douglas, Utah; A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; I, Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; K and M, Fort Duchesne, Utah.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

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GENERAL HENRY KNOX, Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Lloyd England, commanding. Address, Fort Leavenworth, N.Y.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. Fort Totten, N.Y.

## BANDS.

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## ADMIRAL EVANS'S VISIT.

The New York Sun tells of a visit Admiral Evans made with his chief of staff, Captain Pillsbury, to one of the vessels of his fleet, from which came reports that the crew were not properly fed.

They arrived soon in full dress, and accompanied by the Captain and the First Lieutenant of the battleship, were ushered by the paymaster to one of the many tables which the Admiral at that moment designated. The officers seated themselves upon the plain regulation benches provided for the purpose. Everything in respect to the arrangement of the table, food, etc., was exactly the same as prepared for the men at the regular noonday meal.

The food consisted of boiled potatoes, steamed beef, bread and butter, coffee and apple pie for dessert. Presently the captain of the ship said:

"Paymaster, we might have had chairs for the party."

"Yes, sir," replied the paymaster, "but the crew sit on the benches, sir."

No more was said.

Some minutes later, while all the officers were heartily partaking of the wholesome food issued to Uncle Sam's tars, the Admiral's voice was heard to say:

"Some water, please."

An obedient Jap was quickly on his way to attend to the Admiral's request. The paymaster stopped the Jap, and stepping to the Admiral's side, said:

"Beg, pardon, Admiral, but since this is an inspection I must inform you that water is not issued to the men at the table. If they want it they must go to the scuttle butt and get it for themselves."

"That so, young man?" he replied. "Then I shall go get it for myself," and saying this the Admiral picked up a large porcelain cup and started for the scuttle butt, amid the laughter of the officers and the crew looking on.

After the meal, as the Admiral was at the gangway, about to be piped over the side, he called the young paymaster to him and said:

"Paymaster B——, I have received rumors of late that the crew of this vessel are not being properly fed. For this reason I have made the inspection to-day. I find, however, that the rumors are false, and I wish to congratulate you upon the efficient manner in which your department performs the duty placed before it. I shall take pleasure in reporting the result of this inspection to the Navy Department."

## RUSSIA'S NEW MINISTER OF MARINE.

Admiral Birleff brings a robust disposition to his new task. He is a rollicking salt, with a Homeric stammer, a practical joker, like Lord Charles Beresford. Stories about him are numberless. Here is one: When Admiral Shestakoff was in power he passed a rigorous rule that his young officers must not bankrupt themselves buying bouquets for visiting royalties. The Empress was to visit a ship on which Birleff served. As her Majesty descended to the cabin, a huge bouquet of flowers mysteriously appeared on the table, and delighted

royalty at once took possession of it. Admiral Shestakoff saw the mass of fragrant blossoms in the imperial hands, and turned furiously to his officers.

"Did I not give orders that no one must present flowers?"

"Nobody did!" stammered Birleff;

"s-she t-took it hers-self!"—Charles Johnston, in Harper's Weekly.

## TACTICS.

Drill-sergeant (to raw recruit, who is slow in grasping the tactical details). "Now, Murphy, how would you use your sword if your opponent feinted?"

Murphy. "Begorra, I'd just tickle him with the p'int of it to see if he was ahter fakin'."—Harper's Weekly.

## THE AMATEUR GUNNER.

His brand new gun was "hammerless,"

His powder, too, was what

Is known as "smokeless," and we guess

That he had "hitless" shot.

—Philadelphia Press.

A work which will fill twelve volumes, edited by that well-known German soldier, General von Pelét-Narbonne, is being published by Behr in Berlin. It is entitled "Erzieher des Preussischen Heeres," and contains the military lives of many famous soldiers—the Great Elector, Frederick William I., and Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Desau, Frederick the Great, York, Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Boyen, Clausewitz, Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, King William the Great and Roon, and finally, Moltke. The authors are Generals von Pelét-Narbonne, von Voss, von Lignitz, von der Boeck, von Caemmerer, and von Blume, with other officers of lesser rank. The work has a patriotic character, and its publication is causing a good deal of interest in the German army.

The following list of patents is sent by Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C. Granted Nov. 7: Submarine boat, Halvor O. Eiane, U.S.N.; auxiliary cartridge clip, James A. Brayton; machine for assembling cartridges in clips, Major Ormond M. Lissak, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.; automatic firearm, William J. Whiting; sighting attachment for firearms, William P. Shattuck; trigger arrangement of firearms, Stanislaus Turdija; globe gun sight and combination gun sight, John Y. Bassell and Fred C. Blenkner. Granted Nov. 14: Cartridge case extractor, Laurence V. Benet and Henri A. Mercie; firearm, James R. McAllister; automatic firearm, William J. Whiting; firearm with drop-down barrel, Karl F. P. Stendebach; face shield for side ejection shoulder firearms, Thomas C. Johnson; flexible rear sight for firearms, semi-flexible rear sight for firearms, George H. Garrison; rifle gun barrel, Luther Lincoln; firing attachment for guns, John F. Meigs and Herman G. Jakobsson; rammer for guns, John F. Meigs and Robert P. Stout; trigger for double barreled guns, Anton Raus; toggle link lock for recoil loading guns, Andreas W. Schwarzlose; explosive



"And lo! a pudding smok'd upon the board."

As the plum-pudding bespeaks the Yuletide feast, so let its spirit of good cheer and happiness be exemplified by

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projectile, Clarence Chronic; telescopic sight for rifles and other arms, William Youtlen; self-registering target, Lieut. Mark St. C. Ellis, U.S.N.; small arm having automatic breech action, Cecile von Mannlicher; illuminating means for telescope cross-hairs, George N. Saegmuller.

Pistols for cavalry, first manufactured at Pistoja in Italy, were made in England, 1544; fire ships, 1585-8; balloons (by Mendoza) 1620; air-guns, 1646; bayonets at Bayonne, 1670; and throughout the period great improvements were effected in cannons and small arms, among others, the breech-loading gun and revolving pistol, specimens of which, made and used in the sixteenth century, can still be seen in the national museums of Europe.—Del Mar's "History of Monetary Systems."

Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of military patents. Granted Nov. 21: Cartridge shell, Lawrence Greenwalt; recoil operated firearm, Elbert H. Searle; firearm, Elbert H. Searle; self loading firearm, Hans Stamm; firearm support, Louis J. Dubert and William E. Dubert; percussion fuse for shells, Harry Wilson; shell fuse, percussion fuse, semi-automatic gun, Louis L. Driggs; marine transportation unit, William T. Donnelly; firing apparatus for guns, Vernon C. Tasker; wad for shotguns, cartridges and the like, Geo. Bathgate. Granted Nov. 28: Buoyancy regulating apparatus for submarine boats,

Lawrence Y. Spear; firearm, Fremont P. Stannard and William D. Stannard; firearm, Charles A. Young; firearm, Arthur W. Savage; gun sight, John Y. Bassell and Fred C. Blenkner; ordnance, John H. Brown; telescopic rammer for ordnance, Alfred A. Thresher; projectile, Elias M. Johnson; manufacture of caps for armor piercing projectiles, Robert A. Hadfield; range finder, Friedrich Rump; composition for fuses and process of making same, Wilhelm T. Unge; igniting mechanism for air torpedoes, etc., Wilhelm T. Unge.

Messrs. Lichtenstein Bros., of 25 Stockton street, San Francisco, announce in another column that they have issued a jewelry catalog containing many appropriate articles for holiday gifts. This will be sent to any reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on request.

In the churchyard of Woolwich, Kent, England, is the epitaph: "Sacred to the memory of Major James Brush, Royal Art., who was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol by his orderly, 14th April, 1831. Well done, good and faithful servant."—The Argonaut.

The origin of "Tell that to the marines" is thus judicially decided by Law Notes: "The common expression, 'Tell that to the marines,' is supposed to have had its origin in their ignorance of seamanship. Per Brawley, J., in The Rita, 89 Fed. Rep. 767."

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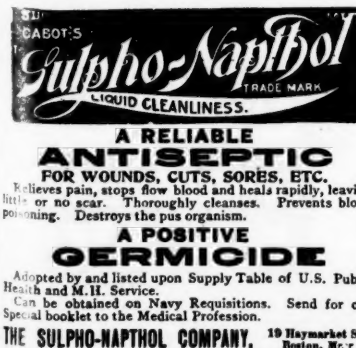
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